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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." — JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Curious PARTICULARS concerning the OSAGES, a NATION of AMERICAN INDIANS, living SOUTH of the RIVER MISSOURI. Addressed to LINDLEY MURRAY, ESQ. by SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

It has been questioned, whether the natives of North America have any poetical taste. For a long time I was inclined to the opinion, that they had no compositions of this kind, or, at least, none beyond a single sentence or ejaculation. This was my belief, when, after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, the Osage Indians, from the regions far west of the Mississippi, made their first appearance on the shores of the Atlantic. A party of them had been sent from Washington in 1804, to see the maritime country, and had travelled as far as New York. Having repeatedly seen these strange visitors, and the gentleman who attended them during their stay in that city, I was much gratified by the answers made to many questions I asked concerning them. Among other information I received, was the fact, that the party had a poet among them. I endeavoured to procure a retired interview with this son of Song; but such was the press of company, and such was their incessant occupation, that I found it utterly impossible.

The next year, another party of these red men of the West, came to Washington, the seat of the American Government. I visited them, cultivated their acquaintance, and had repeated visits in return. I was both instructed and entertained with the geographical delineations they made of the regions they were acquainted with. They drew for me, with chalk, on the floor, a sketch of the rivers Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi; and of the Osage and Gasconade. They depicted the villages of the Great and Little Osages, and their route thence toward the city of Washington; and they marked the spot, where the vast Saline exists, to the westward and southward of their settlements.

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Among other displays of their knowledge, they favoured me with concerts of vocal and instrumental music. Four or five performers stood up together in a row, and uttered, with measured tone and accent, several of their popular songs. A small basket, with stones in it, like a child's play-thing; a rattle-snake's tail tied to the extremity of a wild turkey's long feather; a sort of board to be beaten by the hand; and a flute, or rather whistle, made of native reed, were the instruments employed by this harmonious band.

Their concert was animated, and seemed to give the actors a great deal of pleasure. The spirit and satisfaction which they manifested, made me curious to know what were the words and sentiments of the songs. After various efforts, I succeeded in procuring several of these aboriginal pieces, by aid of their interpreter. He gave me the literal translation, and this I have thrown into English verse, with but small amplification or paraphrase. When I took the pen, ink, and paper, the chief musician, or poet, felt so much timidity, or embarrassment, that he could with difficulty be prevailed on to repeat the words. At length, however, on being told, "that the red man kept his song in his mouth, but that I would show him the white man's method of putting it into his pocket," his scruples were overcome; for he laughed, and then slowly and distinctly uttered the words of several songs.

I give you, as specimens of their talent in this way, three different rhythmical compositions. These are on *Friendship*, *War*, and *Peace*, and afford striking illustrations of the manner of thinking, among those simple and unlettered people.

You will judge of the sagacity and quickness of wit, which they possess, by the following anecdote:—I observed to one of the chiefs, who visited me, "that, as the white men would soon begin to encroach upon them, the woods would be destroyed by fire, or cut down,

Then game would grow scarce; deer and bison would disappear; and the Osages would be obliged to retire, and dispossess their neighbours by force, or remain at home, and adopt the manners of the white men. I asked him, when food grew so scarce, what he and his countrymen would do? "Father," said he, in reply, "we hear, that the President of the United States is a very rich man, and has got a great quantity of money: we have been told, that the Secretary at War is exceedingly wealthy too, and keeps many bags of dollars; the Senator, from New York, likewise, Father, possesses a great estate, and has as much silver as he wants:—what will Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Dearborn, and Mr. Mitchell, do when all their money is gone?"

I. OSAGE SONG OF FRIENDSHIP,

Composed on the arrival of a party of their Warriors at Washington, in December, 1805, and sung at Dr. Mitchell's, with their accompaniment of aboriginal musical instruments. The joy of this band was the greater, on having reached in safety the place of their destination, inasmuch as another band had been killed, on their journey, by the murderous Sioux. They also express singular delight, in having had an interview with the President of the United States, whom they call their "Great White Father."

My comrades brave, and friends of note!
Ye hither come from lands remote,
To see your grand exalted Sire,
And his sagacious words admire.

"The Master* of your Life and Breath"
Averted accidents and death;
That you might such a sight behold,
In spite of hunger, foes, and cold.

Ye Red-men! since ye here have been,
Your Great White Father ye have seen;
Who cheer'd his children with his voice,
And made their beating hearts rejoice.

Thou Chief Osage! fear not to come,
And leave awhile thy sylvan home;
The path we trod is clear and free,
And wide and smoother grows for thee.

When here to march thou feel'st inclin'd,
We'll arm a length'ning file behind;
And dauntless from our forests walk,
To hear our Great White Father's talk.

* The Great Spirit or Supreme Being is called, by the Osages, "The Master of Breath, or Master of Life."

II. OSAGE WAR-SONG.

Wanapasha, one of their Chiefs, encourages them to be intrepid in battle. Say, warriors, why, when arms are sung,
And dwell on every native tongue,

Do thoughts of death intrude?
Why weep the common lot of all?
Why fancy you yourselves may fall,
Pursuing or pursu'd?

Doubt not your Wanapasha's* care,
To lead you forth, and shew you where
The enemy's conceal'd;
His single arm shall make th' attack,
And drive the sly invaders back,
Or stretch them on the field.

Proceeding with embodied force,
No nation can withstand our course,
Or check our bold career;
Though did they know my warlike fame,
The terrors of my form and name,
They'd quake, or die with fear.

III. OSAGE SONG OF PEACE;

On terminating the War with their Neighbours, the Kanzas.

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!

Here smoke the calumet at ease;
The Kanzas come to talk of peace;
The same, whose warriors, babes, and
wives,
Beneath your fury lost their lives;
As suppliants now your grace implore,
And sue for peace from door to door.
May Red-men form, for happiest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
There, take the hands the Kanzas show;
Forget that they were once your foe;
Resentment check; be calm and mild,
Like men sincerely reconcil'd;
And recollect the temper good,
That joins them to your brotherhood.
May Red-men form, for noblest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
Your Life's Great Master now adore,
That War's destructive rage is o'er;
He always views with equal eye
The children of his family.
May Peace unnumber'd blessings bring,
And may we never cease to sing,
How Red-men form, for wisest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

I hope the attention of gentlemen, who speculate upon the genius and intellect of the people called Savages, may be turned to this subject.

* Wanapasha died afterwards at Washington.

For the Monthly Magazine.
 What are the BEST MEANS of promoting the HEALTH, increasing the COMFORTS, and bettering the MORALS, of those employed in MANUFACTORIES. By W. YATE HONEYWOOD YATE, esq. of GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE evils incident to manufactories, are evidently divided into those which respect their health and morals. As these questions are distinct, I shall of course discuss them separately.

It is noted by physicians, that action, air, and temperance, cannot be omitted for even so short a space as two or three years, without laying the foundation of diseases, which will endure till dissolution. Surely then, it is time that remedies be adopted for an evil so serious, and which is the parent of so much misery.

In establishing the means, I must beg the candour of the public in reference to omissions, which must proceed from ignorance of medical science; and I shall only premise, that the remedies I propose, are founded upon the most simple principles, and are studiously adapted to avoid two important objections, which may be made, and usually are, to all improvements which imply them—trouble and expense. The first remedy I shall suggest, is the construction of the manufactory at the distance of one mile at least from the habitations of the manufacturers. As most of the labour done in them is what is called piece-work, the workman is compelled to be diligently attentive, by the importance of time, and his health receives aid from the exercise of walking which he is obliged to take forward and backward, during the hours of going to work, and returning from it; and perhaps during meals. To effectuate this purpose, the doors of the manufactory should be closed, and permission refused to be upon the premises at times of cessation from labour; which caution would, in a great part of the year, be even superseded by the seasons themselves. An advantage would also result to the master, that it would render theft more difficult, by means of the more easy detection and greater danger of surreptitious conveyance.

A garden too should be uniformly annexed to their cottages.

Some remarks have been made by Dr. Percival on this subject, respecting the Manchester manufactories, in which he

recommends, among other necessary improvements, white-washing, cleanliness, sprinkling the floor with acids, fumigation, and more especially ventilation. All these suggestions, though evidently judicious, and always expedient, would nevertheless probably never be adopted, on account of the trouble and expense, but at times when any epidemic disorder compelled resort to them. Ventilation, however, is not of this deterring character. It may be remarked, that in most modern manufactories, there are only glass windows, which, however, throw open, and admit a thorough air. Light too is in general indispensable: that this, however, is not in many situations sufficient, may be fairly assumed; if the smell or the sensation of a tainted atmosphere affect a stranger at entrance, more is evidently requisite. This *desideratum* could, I think, be supplied by *weather-boarding* (as breweries) part of the space, now occupied by wall, which would probably, in some places at least, be attended with less expense. In the cottages where looms are erected, consumptions are noted to be prevalent diseases; and this undoubtedly proceeds from the empyreuma of the oil, which is constantly exhaling from the wool, and can alone be prevented by weather-boarding the weaving-shop, or some adequate contrivance. In manufactories, where a water-wheel is used, a very simple expedient may be adopted, if it do not interfere with the work, viz. that of annexing a wheel, which should circulate constantly, of a kind similar to a winnowing engine, which would operate in the nature of a fan; and at the same time, not impede the action or powers of the water-wheel. Such expedients for ventilation upon the roofs of buildings, and acting either by the current of foul air escaping from beneath, or the wind, are not so uncommon as to be rare.

Cleanliness is another very important requisite. Industrious persons are almost uniformly cleanly, because the love of order is supersedeable only by indolence. There are various degrees of perspiration attached to different kinds of labour; and wherever there is a constitutional predisposition to any particular disease, catarrh (or cold, as I believe we erroneously term it) calls this disease into action. The materials too of certain manufactures, operate with considerable power upon the human frame; with reference therefore to these

evils, particular attention should be paid to the facility of washing by stone reservoirs and net-towels; and also to the dress and habit worn by the workman during his hours of labour. The shirt is certainly very improperly exposed, as being a garment worn for days. Baths, and an entire change of dress, when leaving work, here naturally suggest themselves; but it would be useless to urge what it would be vain to expect.

It is obvious, that there are scarcely any modes of employment, however little action they imply, which can be performed in an erect attitude, without compelling much more motion in the whole body, than when executed in a sedentary posture. In many employments, the latter position is unavoidable; but where it is not so, it should be denied.

So much for exercise and cleanliness, according to the principles of this essay, which exclude both trouble and expense; and I shall now consider that of food. The regulations adopted in the navy, are worthy of consideration; but as they imply coercion, and refer to particular situations, useful hints can only be derived from them. On this head, various useful works have been published by Dr. Trotter, and others. It is evidently unfortunate that the wages of the manufacturer are commonly expended upon tea, showy articles of dress, and liquors, instead of more substantial nutriment. That useful root, potatoes, is alone an exception to the melancholy picture; and has, besides, the good effect of promoting a more wholesome exercise at times, in the cultivation of it. So much of health depends upon regimen and diet, that no point can be more urgently impressed, and no one can be less expected to be successful. It is plain, that according to the nature of the work, and quality of the materials, ought the diet of the workman to be regulated; and that both the kinds and the quantities should be established by these and other circumstances of a similar kind. It would therefore be adviseable, that in every manufactory a skilful physician should be consulted, who should form a code of rules, upon these and similar points, which should be printed and given to each of the workmen, in order that the influence of the wife may assist; and that the master should give encouragement to those who observe them, which is all, that, strictly speaking, is, or even can be, in his power. What this diet ought to be, cannot of

course be specified, because it must evidently depend upon those articles, which have a tendency to counteract any baneful operations of the labour or the materials upon the human frame, and must of course be varied. In a white-lead, a clothing, and a glass-manufactory, the effects upon health act in various ways, and therefore skilful medical knowledge is requisite to direct the food, and controul the results of circumstances. Upon this point may also be pressed the periodical use of particular medicines, founded upon the same authorities of medical eminence, with which, it is to be hoped, the pressure of the motive, and the necessity of the case, would induce the workman to comply.

As this Essay professes to treat of nothing, but what is plainly, and indeed easily feasible, I shall omit what might be further urged upon this head, in order to proceed to that of morals, which, of course, includes much of what might be said upon the former topic.

Of all the kinds of knowledge, one of the most difficult and tardy acquisition, though evidently of the utmost importance, is the proper use of money; which, as Adam Smith justly observes, is always valued in proportion to the ease or difficulty with which it is acquired. Under the influence of passion or restraint from indulgences, the difficulty of using it properly is still greater; for both reason and prospect must first operate. The vices of manufacturers are drunkenness and debauchery, the consequences of which sometimes induce others more closely affecting the interests of society.

With respect to habitual intoxication, it is indeed a dreadful vice, and rarely to be overcome: but that arising from the spirit of conviviality, is much more frequent: To prevent this utterly, would be as impracticable, as to presume upon the eradication of any propensity, stimulated by nature or feeling. It may, however, be moderated. The social principle cannot be supported without exhilarations, nature not affording otherwise a sufficient flow of spirits; and union depending upon the excitation of the soul to benevolent affections, and the exclusion of selfish considerations. Introversion of mind, so far therefore as concerns domestic relations, should be inculcated; and the impressions of the claims of a wife and children upon the conscience, and the charms of happiness at home, should be inculcated in the education of the lower orders, and subjects,

jects, peculiarly adapted to this end, be treated in Spelling-books, Primers, and such elementary works, as most usually fall into the hands of persons in this rank of life. It is further seen, that a certain degree of indulgence in all sensual or rather natural wants, is requisite to pall the appetite: if therefore it would be impracticable for the manufacturer to pay his workmen in goods, at least chiefly so, as I fear it would, still it is probable that the objection would not be valid in respect to malt, and that this would be esteemed an accommodation, rather than a grievance: and be the parent of greater temperance, except where persons were habitually addicted to liquor. He who bestows at his own expense, has that restriction always operating in check of irregular appetite.

To another guilty indulgence, little restriction can be given, otherwise than by resources drawn from religion and morals. A wide field is however opened to licentiousness, by what may be styled indiscretion in the master. It is to be hoped, that naval and military schools will at some time be established to an extent, which may throw much additional employment into the female branches of society. Females watch each other very minutely; and the prevention of promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, and their separation during the hours of business, might do much towards the amelioration of this evil: at least from an attention to virtue on the part of the master, from a table of rules on this head, so worded and managed, as not to excite ridicule; and above all, the inculcation of vigilance in the parents, might contribute to greater care on this head. But as this is an evil, which, except under circumstances, principled girls, prudent girls, or girls carefully watched, do not incur, the remedy lies in resources not so much within the scope of the master, or society, as of parents. It is observable, that in the inferior ranks of society, those are found most virtuous, who are either strongly imbued with religious principles, or are frugal and prospective in their habits, or possess both qualities. This implies the necessity of an education to that effect: in village-schools, the mere mechanical acquisition of the process of reading is usually taught, but this is evidently insufficient; wherever the necessities of society press, to that point ought instruction to be uniformly directed, and the result of education ought to be the formation of character, according to the

duties required. In servants, sobriety, honesty, and cleanliness, are expected, and generally speaking, are observed. Surely in all village-schools, there ought to be books more appropriately and exclusively inculcating the duties of the labourer and the artificer, upon the plans, or at least of a similar description to the publications of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, and Dr. Franklin.

There is no support of morals equal to vigilance, and the esteem or disapprobation of the world. To be either above or below reputation, is equally injurious to virtue; and the reason why most attention is paid to morals in the middling ranks of society, is, because they are obliged to attend to character. Unfortunately, manufacturers consider the execution of their tasks, provided they be honest, the utmost they expect of their workmen. Many of them would deem it extremely inconvenient, to concern themselves any further; but surely, when they consider that their means of subsistence and their wealth cannot be obtained, without certain ill effects upon the morals and happiness of society, they ought to entertain an awful and conscientious impression, that it is their duty to counteract the evils they occasion. This they can only do by removing every incentive to vice; by insisting upon character to the utmost possible extent; by encouraging a proper direction of education in the village and Sunday schools; by attaching promotion and confidence to industry, sobriety, and frugality, and enforcing attendance upon places of worship.

The female character is rarely deficient in the endearing qualities of conjugal and parental regards; but the sensibilities of women are more acute, and the enjoyments of domestic life in a cottage seldom advance beyond sense. A domestic man is rarely an evil man; and it will, generally speaking, be found that most licentiousness and debauchery prevails among the unmarried: marriage, and its consequences, are in all ranks very considerable checks upon the levities and passions of youth: with the change of situation, a change of character usually commences; and there cannot be a doubt, that marriage induces much self-command, and many important virtues in all ranks, and more especially in the inferior. The duties of the conjugal state, especially with relation to influence over the affections of the

the male sex, should be appropriately inculcated in the village-schools, and marriage encouraged: as perhaps, of *Malthusian* evils, it is far the least of the two: that is, bastardy or marriage.

Among other leading encouragements to virtue, one of the chief is the desire of bettering one's condition. Saving habits are rarely found in immoral persons: to encourage the one, as introductory to the other, clubs should be formed upon the principle of Tontines, or at least upon plans which accelerate accumulation, by means of simple and compound interest, to be expended either in a capital to set up business, as it is colloquially termed, or in the purchase of a cottage or piece of ground.

Thus have I specified my ideas upon this important subject, in propositions, which are drawn from actual observation, and expressly declining risk, project, trouble, or expense. Health, nothing can preserve but personal care: morals, nothing but principles. In the former, the apprehension of disease may stimulate; in the latter, fear of detriment may alarm. In manufactories, it requires little more than conscientiousness in the master, especially if he cultivate necessary popularity, to effect the greatest amelioration of the evils he occasions, because he possesses that power universally, which others can only have individually, and from much less efficient motives.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE leave, through the medium of your widely-circulated Magazine, to present myself, an unwilling witness before the public, of the malice and unfounded assertions of a 'reviewer of the fine arts,' in a work which it will not be necessary to name in this place; because, were I to announce it to the public at large, I should thereby gratify the wishes and object of the writer, and lay myself under the necessity of apologizing to you, and to your readers, for dragging his obscure production into notice;—it being a maxim with such authors, to seek celebrity for their publications, by provoking opposition, and public controversy, for the purpose of extorting replies in more respectable works, to advertise their own. But my professional as well as moral character has been so maliciously and falsely traduced, and calumniated, in a recent Magazine, which is circulated among my immediate

friends, with so much industry and perseverance; and I am so continually hunted with the individual spite of an unknown enemy; that I can no longer forbear replying, without seeming to acknowledge the truth of his false insinuations. I shall therefore, with your permission, seek that redress in your impartial pages, which I have been denied from the author of the calumny of which I complain. The circumstances are as follows:—In that number of this "scandalous chronicle," which appeared on the 1st of June last, there are two articles in the "Review of Works of Art," devoted to the examination of two of my designs, which were submitted to public inspection in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, at Somerset-house. To take the words of a writer, in this very work and number, against which I complain, they say, "We cannot help thinking that the plain and obvious duty of a critic is, to consider the work without reference to its author." And in a paper which is called the "organized plan of the work," is promised a "liberal and impartial review of painting, sculpture, and the fine arts!" Who ever before heard of painting and sculpture, *not* being fine arts? I shall therefore consider this axiom as a canon of criticism, and, (united with the promise,) as a test to discover the base metal, that composes the alloy of this combination, and reduces it so much below the standard of the periodical reviews of the present day. Upon my first design, as it stands in the academy's catalogue, he says, this is "by Mr. J. Elmes, who calls himself Vice-President of the London Architectural Society," insinuating, with an ambiguity perfectly in character with the usual practice of the critic, that it is a falsehood. Unused to such ungentlemanly insinuations, I shall pass by this, as a complete failure of a cowardly attempt to brand me with a certain character, by a scandalous insinuation, that the writer dared not assert, for fear of its reverting with all its consequences on himself. Upon reading this, I was convinced, as I think every reasonable person must be, that it was a personal attack upon the author, rather than a liberal and impartial "consideration of his work."

On the next article, from the singularly inventive talent that it displays, and the personal spite that it manifests, I shall take leave to be more diffuse. "His other design, (continues this Review,) is

Number

Number 798. A perspective view of one of a series of designs, for the improvement of Westminster, now before the honourable the commissioners for the said purpose, being a design for a triumphal arch, &c. at the end of Great George-street, in the situation of the present Storey's gate. It would not perhaps be easy to write a more ironical account of this design, than the following, which has been sent to us for serious insertion." Then follows, between inverted commas, as a quotation, a long panegyric on this performance of mine, and at the conclusion the following apostrophe from the "liberal and impartial" reviewer—"Bravo, now let St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey, hide their diminished heads.—The truth is, that this design is neither an elevation, nor a perspective view, but a confused and incoherent jumble of both, calculated only to impose on the ignorant;" and so on, in a strain completely in opposition to the pretendedly-quoted critique, finishing with, "On the whole this is a poor performance, very unfit, in our estimation, to be now before the honourable commissioners for improving Westminster, or before the public."

Who does not conclude from the prelude to the favorable critique, that I wrote it; sent it to this "liberal and impartial" review for insertion; but the conductor of the department of "painting, sculpture, and the fine arts!" was too honest to accept ready-made critiques by authors on their own works, without exposing such mal-practices to the deserved indignation of his readers? Such I confess was the only impression the paragraph made on me; but I shuddered at the falsehood, and could not at first conceive whom I could have so mortally offended, as to draw down upon myself such unlawful weapons, such poisoned arrows. Whom could I have so violently enraged, as to turn a professed "liberal and impartial" critic into a Mohock, to enable himself to be a match for me? In plain hard truth, no one, Sir. I reflected, and laid my hand seriously on my heart, and could not call up the remembrance of a person that I was at enmity with, or that I even suspected could be so with me. A similar conclusion was drawn from these false insinuations, by all that I have known to read them. I have been taxed with the meanness of such conduct, and by some was told I was rightly served. But I am happy in stating that, upon

simply denying the fact, I was instantly believed, as I trust I always shall be, till I am convicted of a falsehood.

My suspicions, however, from my knowledge of past facts of "liberal and impartial reviews of works of art," immediately fixed themselves upon a restless self-tormented engraver, whom the public have long known and discouraged, as an envious calumniator of rival merit; who commenced and failed in a "quarterly review of works of art;" afterwards contributed to a lady-like production of Mr. Ackerman's; and is at present the John Dennis in art of this "liberal and impartial review of painting, sculpture, and the fine arts." I think the author of this new plastic classification deserves as much honour for his new arrangement, as Linnaeus ever received for his excellent system of botany.

I enquired, and was informed, of the fact answering my suspicions. Still I could not account for his attacking me, being unknown to him; I had never seen him, heard him, corresponded with him, or ever in my life come in contact with him; whom I purposely shunned for his unamiable qualities. I therefore directed a letter to his private residence, not for his acknowledgement of the fact, being thoroughly convinced of his being the author, and altogether the inventor of the tale (for such it really is), but to procure justice for myself. My letter commenced with a recital of my suspicions, and subsequent conviction, requiring his answers to the following questions, as I wished only to satisfy my friends, and not to obtrude myself before the public. First,—whether he did not know it at present, as well as at the time of his writing the article, that his assertion of its being sent him for insertion was false, and that it neither came from me, or with my knowledge, or wish? Next, whether he did or did not mean to justify me in his next Number? Also, was it not written by himself, by his desire, or by one of those who wrote for him. My reason for this last question arose from a knowledge that two gentlemen were employed by him, to go round the rooms of the Royal Academy, and mark catalogues with their opinions, as he was fearful of being seen engaged in the task himself; and I had reason to think that it was to the fair opinion of one of those, that he twisted and applied the story of its being sent him, for the purpose of calumniating me. One of these gentlemen, I farther informed

informed him, (the only one whose name I had then learnt) as a man of veracity, and therefore incapable of being the author of this falsehood, I never doubted; yet to be certain, I put the question to him, and received, as I expected, an answer in the negative, a condemnation of such an insinuation, and an explanation of the passages which he had written for that review. To prevent misunderstanding, or misrepresentation, I farther mentioned the name of the person alluded to. I also threatened him, in the case of justice being refused me, to take proper measures to justify myself, acquainting him with my knowledge of the whole of his critical life and labours, which he vainly and studiously endeavours to keep secret. I asked him (not from mere suspicion) if he had never written criticisms on his own works, and requested anonymously their insertion: for I continued, "I think you must be acquainted with the practice, or you would not so readily invent such an accusation against one who can, if required, deny it upon oath." I concluded with a few lines, explanatory of the reason of the slight manner of finishing my largest drawing, and sent it superscribed: JOHN LANDSEER, esq. *Queen Anne-street, East, dated June 7, 1809;* and signed with my name and address."

Instead of an answer, I received the following ambiguous note:

"Queen Anne-street East, June 8, 1809.
SIR,

"I have just received from you such a letter, as you have no right to expect an answer to. Yet there is one passage in it which disposes me to recommend to your consideration, the propriety of addressing yourself to the editor of the publication, of which you complain.

"Your's, &c. J. LANDSEER.
"JAMES ELMES, Esq."

Is this, Sir, the answer of an innocent person, to an unjust accusation? Does it not immediately, without farther proof, fix the fabricated tale on the man; and does it not also prove incapacity of defence? I immediately rejoined, that, had I not been well convinced of his being the author of the calumny of which I complained, I should not have written to him individually; that I had no wish for a dispute with any man; but unless I had farther assurances of justice being rendered me, than his letter afforded, I should certainly act in my own defence, in

the manner I first stated. I therefore desired he would excuse me from following his recommendation. These remarks produced a reply from him to the following effect:—that "from the manner of my letter, I had no right to expect from him an answer." Then why did he answer me? Instead of denying my accusation, or answering any of my questions, the right of demanding which I will leave on issue with any reasonable man; he continues his unaccountable inveteracy against me, by unclosing the yet green wounds sustained by the recently afflicting loss of a most amiable and accomplished wife; by hypocritically insinuating, that my recent loss had perhaps rendered my mind irritable, while it may have blunted my reasoning faculties. Good God! is this the conduct, the behaviour of a true critic, in a liberal and impartial review; a man of feeling; or a gentleman? Reflect, continues this expert equivocator, "that if you should hereafter find yourself in the wrong, what cause of repentance you will have been heaping on your own head. Think, if I should be able to falsify, what you have the temerity to insinuate"—(This I deny, for I do not, like him insinuate; on the contrary, I boldly charged and accused him of what he does not, and cannot deny,) "how little right you have to expect favours from me, and how much less to demand them in the imperious tone which you have assumed." So, in this modest gentleman's opinion, to demand justice, is to solicit favors: and to expect favours from him, of whom one of his present friends, a very few days since observed to me, that when some critics dipt their pens in gall, Mr. Landseer dipt his in aqua-fortis.

I should have followed up my intentions of self-justification immediately; but I heard that he promised verbally, (what I erroneously hoped he did not like to commit to paper,) that it should be rectified the next month; and in full confidence I waited the result. And what is it? He proves himself the most perfect adept in equivocation and ambiguity that ever I met with. Not having already sufficiently injured and insulted me, he devotes a whole page, at the beginning of the Magazine, to the following article.

"To the Public.

"A person has called upon one of the gentlemen concerned in this work, to assure him that the Critique on Mr. Elmes's Architectural drawing, which we

conceived

conceived to be, and therefore represented as having been, sent to us for serious insertion, was not written by Mr. Elmes, but by the gentleman who gave us this information; and he further requested, that we would state this to the public. We certainly should not have thought our insertion of this Critique, or our observations upon it, required any such explanation; but as our sentiments are rather strengthened than altered, and as they seem to have been confirmed by the approbation of the public, we have complied with this gentleman's request, and do, therefore state, that such an intimation has been conveyed to us."

What is the meaning of this, I really do not know; and after the illiberal behaviour he has proved himself capable of, I shall not concern myself any more with him, as an individual. What does he mean by "Our sentiments are rather strengthened than altered?" Does he mean of my being the author, or his sentiments of disapprobation? If he means the former, I will close the dispute by asserting, in the most positive manner, that it did not come from me, or from any influence of mine, and that I never saw it, or knew of it, till in print: and that by his not denying the accusation, I have a right to infer that it originated in one of the modes of which I have accused him, and which he admits by silence.

If, on the contrary, he means his sentiments of disapprobation are confirmed, and that in his opinion the drawing was not fit to appear before the public, I shall repeat, that I do not value his architectural knowledge sufficiently to bow before him; that the committee of Royal Academicians, who honoured me with their approval of its fitness to appear before the public, by suffering it (as well as every other design I ever sent) to be exhibited, stand far higher in my estimation as artists of invention, and judges of inventive genius, than Mr. Landseer, whom as an engraver, and consequently a copier and multiplier of other men's designs, I refuse to acknowledge as a juror in the court of taste, especially in the cause of architecture; at the same time recommending to his attention the observation of Pliny, as being even more strongly applicable to architecture, (which is both a fine art and a science,) than even to painting, sculpture, or fiction, (in which latter article he is certainly a wholesale dealer): "De pictore, sculp-

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tore, factore, nisi artifex judicare non potest.

I shall make a few observations on his criticism, and briefly take my leave, apologizing to you, and to your readers, for occupying so much space on such a trifling subject; but if I had passed it over in silence, I should have acquiesced in the charge against myself. He says, "it is neither an elevation, nor a perspective view, but a confused and incoherent jumble of both." This, I am sure, is an incoherent jumble of language, and completely exposes the ignorance of its author, in the art he pretends to criticize.

What are the visible parts of the houses on each side of the street in the drawing, but elevations? They are so, or nothing; they certainly are not geometrical elevations, and this has been the stumbling-block of the critic. He has heard something of elevation, which technically always implies a geometrical elevation; and because my perspective view is not a geometrical elevation, forsooth it is not an elevation at all. What again is the arch in the distance? An elevation, but not a geometrical one; but being placed parallel with the picture, is, according to his account, that portion of elevation (geometrical is understood) that makes the jumble with the perspective.

Every line in the drawing, parallel, and inclined, is in perspective, and not described geometrically, therefore cannot be a jumble of both. Had I, in compliance with his observations, made a geometrical elevation in perspective! I might (perhaps) have pleased him. What a happy consummation would it have been to my labours! But seriously, Sir, I should never have complained of his critiques, in this "liberal and impartial review of painting, sculpture, and the fine arts," or in any other work, had it been free from false insinuations, and divested of personal illiberality. For the truly judicious, whom alone I am ambitious of pleasing, would have judged candidly between me and my critic, and the faulty alone would have suffered in his estimation. False praise, or undeserved reproach, could please, or move, none but a weak and imbecile mind—

*Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret,
Quem, nisi mendosum et mendacem?*

HOR.

Your's, &c. JAMES ELMES.
19, College-Hill, Queen-street,
Cheapside, July 2, 1809.

2 K

For

*For the Monthly Magazine.***HISTORY OF PLANS for REFORM in the REPRESENTATION of the COMMONS in PARLIAMENT, chronologically arranged.****No. I.**

THAT the merits of the several Plans of Reform in the Representation may be known, it is requisite that they be compared. I have therefore resolved to draw up a history of them, in the order of time in which they were proposed. I believe this can scarcely be done so extensively as in your Magazine.

I mean hereafter to offer my remarks on each plan. But it appears to me fairest and most convenient for the investigation, to state in the subject, simply and historically, the plan itself, without any of the reasons for or against it.

The first was proposed by John Cartwright, esq. Major in the Nottinghamshire Militia; I take it from his "Legislative Rights of the Commonalty vindicated."*

Sketch of Provisions to be made by Parliament, for securing an equal Representation, and an annual Parliament for all times to come.

Art. I. Divide each county in exact proportions to the number of males of the age of 18.

Art. II. The city of London to be considered as a county.

Art. III. Every other city and town to be allowed, out of the number of Members returnable by the county of which it made a part, to elect its own proportion; which, supposing the population to be 6,000,000, and 1,500,000 of these to be competent to vote, would be 2,924 to one Representative. All fractions beyond to be in favour of the county.

Art. IV. Any city or town to attain or lose its privilege of electing separately, by an increase or diminution of its inhabitants.

Art. V. In every parish throughout each county, there should be kept, by proper parish-officers, under the cheque of the Minister, a correct roll of the names of all the men competent to vote.

This roll to be completed afresh, before the 1st day of May in every year.

Each person to be entitled to a certificate of his enrollment. The right to vote in the parish to be determined by these rolls and certificates.

Art. VI. From these rolls the Sheriff to

* London, 1777. Almon. 2d. edit.

make out a county roll, completing it annually before the 1st day of June.

Art. VII. The whole House of Commons to be chosen the 1st day of June in every year; except when it happens on a Saturday or Sunday; and then on the Monday following.

Art. VIII. The votes to be taken by parishes; but which might, where too small, be consolidated.

Art. IX. The parish returns to be delivered to the Sheriff of the county, assisted by a Bench of Justices, not fewer than five, at such day and place, within the county, as the Sheriff should appoint, not later than the last day of June.

Art. X. From the parish returns, the Sheriff to make out his general county return; not only distinguishing those candidates who appeared to be duly elected, but the names and number of lawful votes for the other candidates.

Art. XI. In cities and towns, the Chief Magistrate to act as Sheriff, assisted by other Magistrates.

Art. XII. All the general returns to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown, on or before the 14th of July.

Art. XIII. Each candidate to signify his intention, after a prescribed form in writing, of becoming such, a month before the election; at the same time transmitting an affidavit of his qualification; which, for counties, might be 400l. per ann.; or 12,000l. personal property for London; for other cities and towns, 300l. per ann. or 9000l. personal property. If the payment of wages to Members, by their constituents, should be revived, perhaps all qualifications of property would be unnecessary and improper.

Art. XIV. The names of the Candidates to be published, by the Sheriff and Chief Magistrates, in all their districts; and a list also to be delivered to the constable of every parish, on or before the 20th of May.

Art. XV. The poll to be taken by ballot. Three vessels to be inscribed in large and fair characters—1. A white, "Candidate to be elected."—2. Red, "Non-elected."—3. Black, "Rejected." The names and suffrages in the white and red lists to be read audibly to the electors; those in the black to be burnt unopened.

Art. XVI. The Sheriffs and Chief Magistrates to make their Reports of the Non-elected Candidates, and the number of votes in favour of each.

Art.

Art. XVII. That there be no re-election within the year; but, in case of a vacancy, the next in number of suffrages of the non-elected Candidates in the respective lists to be summoned.

Art. XVIII. If there should ever be a deficiency of Candidates, providing also for succession in the proportion of one non-elected to every three Members, the electors to be at liberty to choose additional names of their own selection, resident within the county, and free from the disqualifications specified; such Representatives to be paid two guineas per day, during their parliamentary attendance, and one shilling per mile travelling expenses.

Art. XIX. When the number of suffrages should be equal for any two Candidates, the decision to be made by lot.

Art. XX. No man to be entitled to vote for more places than one; nor to enroll himself in a new place without certificate of his name being erased from a former roll.

Art. XXI. Regulation with the view of preventing votes of occasional residents in their own parish, and temporary residence.

Art. XXII. In London, and other populous cities and towns, parishes, where too large, to be subdivided, so as to admit of elections being every where begun and completed on the same day.

Art. XXIII. The Parliament to meet on a fixed day, without summons, unless earlier assembled by the King.

Art. XXIV. The parish rolls to be well and truly kept, and regularly numbered, and no alteration to be made in their numerical order, till after the expiration of seven years. At the commencement of every eighth year a new roll to be made out.

Art. XXV. All rolls to be made on paper of a fixed size, printed in a form prescribed by law.

Art. XXVI. All placemen, and all military men (except of the militia), to be ineligible to sit as Representatives of the Commons; but a certain number of the Civil Department, and of the Navy and Army, to be allowed a Seat in the House, and freedom of speech, *without vote.*

Your's, &c.

*W*oston, near Bury, CAPEL LOFFT.
Aug. 24, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A S, through the medium of one of your last Numbers, I dared to make a profane attack on Shenstone's famous ballad,

an effort of the Pastoral Muse exquisitely delectable to all the love-stricken swains and damsels throughout the United Kingdom, I now beg leave, by your permission, to give your inamorato readers, of both sexes, the full opportunity of retort by unmercifully criticising the following Pastoral in the Shenstonian strain, which I adventured to indite, one-and-twenty years ago, in the Bay of Honduras, as well as the notes I have now added, illustrative of the Natural History, &c. of that country.* Your's, &c.

JAMES BANNANTINE.

Temple-street, St. George's Fields,

May 15, 1809.

THE BANKS OF BELIZE (1),

A PASTORAL BALLAD.

While songsters their rivers to carol combine,

Their Arnos and Banas, their Tweeds and their Dees;

To the Fair (2) of Honduras the pleasure be mine

To sing the more beautiful Banks of Belize.

Hark! the nymphs and the swains in their dories (3) a-singing,

While Echo the music resounds through the trees (4);

And the fishes around them are jumping and springing,

Their joy to express, in the crystal Belize (5).

Here

* A brief account of the British settlement in the Bay of Honduras, by the same author, is to be found in the Monthly Magazine, for 1799.

EDITOR.

(1) Belize is the principal river in Honduras, a most inhospitable clime, and about as much adapted for pastoral as Newgate, which Gay intended to have made the scene of a burlesque on this species of poetry, but which idea he happily transmuted to the Beggar's Opera.—The Belize is a deep sluggish river, navigable above 20 miles from the mouth for craft, and at least 80 for small canoes. There are also three other navigable rivers in the settlement, Sibun, the New River, and Rio Hondo.

(2) The Fair, here alluded to, are, for the most part, either black or brown!

(3) Dories are a sort of canoes used in travelling up and down the rivers (the only highways in the country), in paddling which both the nymphs and the swains are very dexterous.

(4) The banks are nearly every where covered with wood, and the margin of the waters fringed with the aquatic bush, the man-grave, to which (where growing towards the mouth of the rivers) adhere clusters of small but delicate oysters.

(5) Fishes are in great variety and abundance

Here young alligators (6) are playfully sporting;
Here innocent tygers (7), and gentle wa-
rees (8);
All frisking, like lambkins, and wantonly
courting,
On the pastoral banks of sweet-winding
Belize.

No proud marble domes, upon these rural
plains,
Nor lofty pilasters, the traveller sees;

ance at Honduras, both in the sea and the rivers, insomuch that the Baymen assert it to be common for them to leap into the passing dories; but truth obliges me to say, I never saw such a circumstance, during a four years' residence.

(6, 7, 8) No sheep or lamb at Honduras browses the verdant mead, yet these are no less indispensable to a pastoral, than are preternatural agents to an epic poem: therefore, as the epic poet forms his machinery from the coinage of his brain, so here the pastoral songster, by a no less pardonable poetic licence, *pecorizes* the actual natives of the country, by way of substitutes.

Alligators are very common, and may be daily seen (perhaps 20 feet in length), basking asleep on the rivers' banks, and appearing like trunks of old trees, or swimming in the water. I have heard of them occasionally seizing cattle coming to drink, but they never attempt to attack the people passing. On the contrary, when they see a boat or canoe coming along, they seldom fail to take the water, either dashing down at once, or more frequently walking in at leisure. From the strength of their scales it is very difficult to shoot them. They may be often discovered from the strong musky perfume they emit. Naturalists having formed erroneous conjectures as to the seat of this musk, some alleging it to be in the head, and others in the testicles, I think it proper to state, that, on dissecting a young one, caught alive by some negroes fishing, I found the musk contained in a vesicle under each arm-pit. This animal, though not above eighteen inches long, was completely vicious, biting at every thing held near it. The eggs, from which these monsters are hatched by the sun, when deposited by the mother on the beach, are not larger than a goose's egg.

Tygers are neither numerous nor formidable. They are much inferior, both in size and ferocity, to their brethren of Asia and Africa.

The Waikee is an animal of a very different description from either of the above, being innocent, but wild and shy. They are called wild hogs, having some similarity to the sow, although of a different genus; their flesh also eats more like pork than any other. They are gregarious, and range the woods in large herds.

But a charming simplicity ev'ry where reigns
In the wood-cutters' huts, on the banks of
Belize (9).

Let those who delight in fresh fish and fresh
air,

A-gamboling go to Honduras' fam'd
Keys (10);

More delighted the bard, when attending the
fair (11)

On the gay flow'ry banks of pellucid Belize,

Ye Aldermen, who on rich turtle (12) would
feast,

Or wish to indulge in more rare man-
tees (13),

Leave the city awhile, in perfection to taste
These delicate bits on the banks of Belize.

With guanas (14) and monkeys (15) your
board shall be crown'd,

Ducks (16), curassoes (17), pigeons (18),
and nice hicatees (19);

Wild

(9) This stanza is literally true, except the epithet "charming," which is poetical.

(10) The Keys are little barren islands scattered along the coast, whither the inhabitants occasionally repair, on parties of pleasure, or during the rainy season, to enjoy a somewhat less insalubrious and oppressive climate. One of them, St. George's Key, is regularly inhabited.

(11) See note 2.

(12) Turtle are here plentiful and cheap. The price of a green turtle, of from one to four hundred weight, is (or at least was, when the pastoral was written) regularly four dollars. It forms the principal food of the inhabitants. It is also an excellent, nutritious, and wholesome provision, for the numerous ship's companies trading here; but it is not, as in England, dressed with such high seasoning and rich sauces as to overpower its natural flavour. The hawksbill turtle, so valuable for its shell, but much inferior for food, is not found on this part of the coast; it is frequent on the Mosquito shore.

(13) The Manatee, or sea-cow, is an amphibious animal, formed somewhat like a seal, but weighing a ton or upwards. It, as well as the turtle, feeds on a submarine plant. Its flesh is a great delicacy, and it has also a very thick and tough skin, with which, when cut into straps, the backs of the negro slaves are familiar.

(14) The Guana, or Iguana, is a large species of lizard, about two feet long, inoffensive, but of a very forbidding figure, having the appearance of a small alligator. Their flesh, however, is equal to that of the most delicate fowl. They feed on the leaves of the trees growing on the banks of the rivers, and are amphibious.

(15) Monkeys are plentiful, but have not yet been introduced at the tables of the whites. They are, however, deemed a *bonne*

Wild turkeys (20), picaries (21), and venison (22) abound,
To form your repasts on the banks of Belize.

The songs of mosquitoes (23) will lull you to sleep,
Songs sweet as the pastoral hum of the bees (24);
While doctors (25) and sand-flies (26) their vigils still keep,
To suck your rich blood on the banks of Belize.

bonne bouche by the Negroes, who, at the same time, will not eat baboons, believing them of their own race, but too cunning to speak, lest the *buckaras* should make them work.—Having thus mentioned the opinion of the Blacks, respecting the taciturnity of baboons, it will not be going far from the subject, to add their idea of the loquacity of parrots, which, when in a domestic state, they think, are kept by their masters, as spies on their conduct, to tell when they don't work, or are guilty of any misdemeanor. A *letter* is also another dangerous companion, that will inform of any improper act of its bearer.—“*Paper speak*,” is the common remark.

(16) There are here various sorts of wild ducks, particularly teal, which are to be got in great quantities on some of the Keys.

(17) The Curasso (so called from its being a native of that island) is a handsome bird, with black plumage, and a yellow comb, apparently of the pheasant kind, but nearly as large and as palatable as a common turkey. A species, called the King Curasso, is eminently beautiful.

(18) On some of the Keys, particularly one called Pigeon-key, pigeons are to be found in incredible multitudes, but they are no great delicacy.

(19) The Hiccatee is a species of fresh water turtle, very small; the flesh much like that of the guana.

(20) Wild Turkeys are not often to be met with; they are very large and good; their plumage is admirable.

(21) The Picary is nearly similar to the Waree in appearance and habits, and is probably only a variety.

(22) The venison of Honduras, it must be confessed, is far inferior to that on which the Aldermen feed at home.

(23) The mosquitoes are in myriads, and terribly torment the inhabitants.

(24) “My banks they are furnish'd with bees,
Whose murmur invites one to sleep.”

SHENSTONE.

(25) The Doctor is a large beautiful fly, the wound of whose proboscis is almost as painful as the sting of a bee. A little poetical licence has been here used, as these medical gentlemen never keep vigils, but perform their operations in the height of noon-day.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I HAVE very often been highly gratified with the perusal, in your interesting Magazine, of the humane remarks of one of your correspondents on the subject of “Cruelty to Animals;” but there is an act of cruelty in daily practice among coachmen, grooms, and stable-keepers, towards that noble animal the horse, which equals, in my opinion, any thing that has hitherto been stated by that amiable writer. I allude to the well-known connivance of these wretches, to cheat him of his corn. Sir, it is not one gentleman in an hundred, who knows, or notices, when his horses are in condition, or when they are not; they are called upon in cold and rain, early and late, to do the most laborious work, and by the coat and appearance discover how unequal the feed is to the labour they undergo. It is a very true saying, that the coachman often drinks, what the horse ought to eat; and this practice has become so general, that unless the stable-keeper is known among servants, to allow something handsome to the coachman, or groom, the latter will persuade his master not to use the stables. It is very customary at watering places, to stand what is called private; that is, to hire the stable (and none are to be hired except of livery-stable keepers) and find your own corn, &c. but in this case, you must consent to buy the hay and corn of the stable-keeper, or he will not let you the stable. The prices charged this year at this place are as follows:—I mean the one where I stood, and I find, on inquiry, others charge the same.

Hay 7l. 10s. per ton, or 8s. 9d. per truss.—Corn 2l. 16s. per quarter.—Straw

Their attacks are happily “single-handed,” and the Baymen have a clever knack of catching them on their way to the assault.

(26) Of all the torments in this infernal country, the sandflies are the most intolerable. Although these insects be so minute as to appear like a grain of sand, and their shape be imperceptible without a microscope, or at least a magnifier, yet as they come in perfect clouds, and their bite is pungent; it is almost impossible to live for them when the weather is calm.

There remain unsung various other teasing flies, as well as venomous insects, such as scorpions, centipedes, spiders like small crabs, and several species of snakes, of which, however, that, commonly called the whipcord, is, I believe, the only one that is dangerous.

3l. 3s.

3l. 3s. per ton.—Beans 4l. 4s. per quarter.—Standing for each horse, 2s. 6d. per week.—Ditto for carriage, 2s. 6d. per week.—Oil and grease, 2s. per week; which amounts, allowing a peck a-day to each horse, to 2l. 8s. per week; whereas the customary charge at livery, is never more than 1l. 4s. for four feeds, and by a proper agreement, than 1l. 1s.; and as to the benefit the horse derives, I verily believe he is better off at livery, than in such private stables; for I understand the stable-keeper pleads, that he does not get, and therefore cannot afford to allow so much in the one case, as the other. I hope it is the difficulty to prove this cheat, that is the cause of its continuance; but I would particularly recommend to gentlemen who have not much leisure, or will not give themselves the trouble to look to the condition of their horses, to job them; and if they are not then in proper condition, to change the man of whom they are jobbed; you are then not open to impositions of this kind; but I hope, for the sake of the horse, there is not a gentleman in the kingdom who would not prosecute both coachman and stable-keeper, if he could prove the fact.

Your's, &c.

Brighton, A CONSTANT READER.
October 15, 1808.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

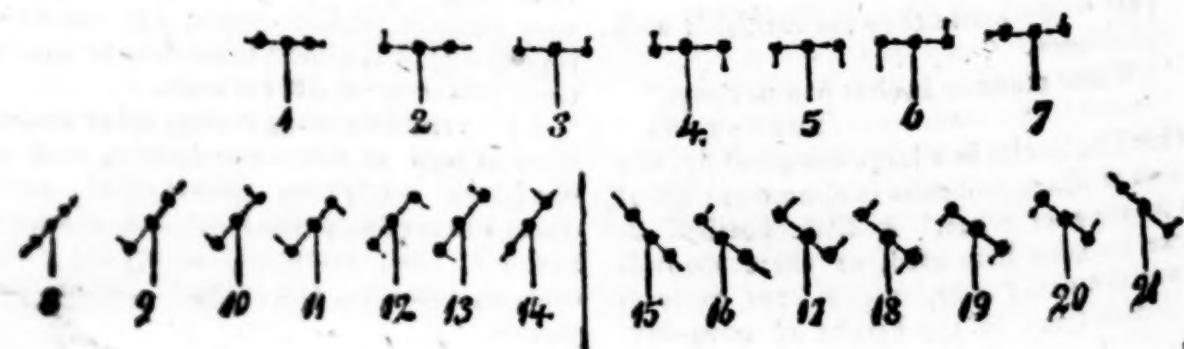
SIR,
IN fulfilment of my promise, I send you a few thoughts, &c. occasioned by the numerous conflagrations that have so seriously alarmed the inhabitants of London, and so heavily affected the various fire-offices; trusting they may, in some measure, tend to the greater safety of the Metropolis.

The importance of Insurance Companies for the protection of property from the ravages of that destructive element, fire; cannot be too highly appreciated in a commercial country like ours. Their vast increase in numbers and consequence, from their first commencement in the early part of the last century, to

the numerous well-appointed offices of the present day, sufficiently prove their worth and utility. The superior construction of the fire-extinguishing engine, as at present generally used, and the additional space allowed them; the alacrity, activity, and undaunted boldness of the firemen in facing all dangers; and the attendance of the volunteers, which, in a considerable degree, prevents the plundering of the unfortunate sufferers' goods; have materially lessened the calamities of a conflagration. Yet a few words in illustration of a small deviation from, or addition to, the present system, if found to afford earlier assistance, and by so doing, prevent the spreading of a fire, will not, I hope, be reckoned ill-timed.

The plan here proposed is, that a sufficient number of fire-stations, or beacons, should be erected, of an appropriate plan and elevation; the design, if elegance were consulted, might be a Grecian Doric column, raised on a substructure of a cross-like form, that contained stables, engine-houses, and a dwelling-room; the abacus surmounted with an iron gallery, ascended to by a circular staircase, and the signal-machinery hereafter described. These stations should be within the range of a night telescope, and embrace in their circle the whole of the metropolis, and most populous suburbs. Two or three men should constantly be on duty to relieve each other; one on the abacus of the column, on the look-out, as at his Majesty's telegraphs.

The machine for exhibiting the signals, is not of my invention, but I believe has not been applied to any such purpose in England. It is in form somewhat like the roman letter T, with the extremities moveable upwards and downwards, and the centre on itself diagonally, by internal machinery, constructed in the perpendicular part, or shaft, to adapt itself instantaneously to any of the forms that it can accommodate itself to, which are sufficiently numerous for this purpose, being twenty-one distinct signals, viz.



The fire-man on duty at each station, who should be an intelligent man of some education, should be furnished with a large good map of the metropolis and suburbs, divided accurately into as many divisions as there are signals, either of geometrical squares drawn across, or (which may be better) into as many irregular islands of houses, and streets, bounded by some principal street, differently coloured and numbered, tallying with its signal. The fire-patrols should be directed immediately on a fire being discovered, to give information to the nearest station; the men there on duty, should immediately set the machine on the abacus, to the number of the district corresponding in his signal-book. A rendezvous should also be appointed in the most public street for each district, where the engine-driver is then ordered to drive to; and a patrole who is there to be stationary, informs each successive engine that arrives, of the particular street, or lane, he is to drive to; as for instance:—

A fire breaks out in Duchess-street, St. Mary-le-bone; a patrole flies to the nearest signal-column, and they set the machine to a number whose rendezvous is fixed for the corner of Princes-street, Oxford-street, whither he immediately returns, and waits the arrival of the engines. Each driver has been told from his station, to drive to Princes-street, Oxford-street, for farther directions, which he instantly receives, to the very street and house where the fire lies.

Such is my plan, let it speak for itself: yet let me observe, what increased beauty the metropolis would receive from such buildings, and what an increased sense of security would pervade all its inhabitants.

Yours, &c.

19, College Hill, JAMES ELMES.
Queen-street, Cheapside,

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY, No. XVII.
OBSERVATIONS on the "HISTORIA REGNUM ANGLIÆ" by ROUS.

IT was the observation of Lord Orford, that the generality of historians have proved themselves so incompetent for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question, whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to recognize the events of their own times, as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation? The remark will be found, at the open-

ing of the preface to his Lordship's "Historic Doubts;" and the careful reader, who compares the testimonies of historians, not only with each other, but with original records, will find it as applicable to almost every reign of British history, as to that of Richard the Third. My intention in the present letter, is to point out a few errors in the work of one writer, whose labours have hitherto been considered as forming an accurate source of information. John Rosse, or *Rous*, says Bishop Nicolson, was "a man of tolerable parts, and singular industry. He was born at Warwick, and bred at Oxford. He travelled over the greatest part of England; and, having made large collections out of the libraries where he came, relating to the history and antiquities of this kingdom, he at last retired to Guy's Cliff, about a mile from Warwick, on the banks of Avon, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died, A. D. 1491. His History of our Kings is still extant, wherein are many collections, illustrating the antiquities of our Universities. Hereupon he is frequently quoted by our Oxford antiquary, who, nevertheless, will not allow, that his judgment equalled his pains."*

Bryan Twyne, Pits, and more especially Leland, speak of him in a higher strain:

"*Inter cætera tamen incredibili usus est diligentia legendis autoribus, qui de rebus nostris scripserunt. Unde tam exactam, tam variam, tam denique luculentam Britannicæ Antiquitatis cognitionem sibi comparavit, ut multos ex nostris longo, inquam, longo præcesserit intervallo.*"†

The "Historia Regum Angliæ" was originally edited by Hearne, at Oxford, in 1716; and again, in a more enlarged form, in 17**. It begins with the expulsion of our first parents from Eden; relates how naturally they must have discovered the necessity of building an habitation; mentions Cain's murder of his brother, and his building the city of Enoch; observing that, though Moses is silent upon the foundation of any other cities before the deluge, *eight more are mentioned* by that excellent man, Bernhard de Breydenbach, *who visited the Holy Land*, in 1483. In short, as far as very early history is concerned, Rous's judgment might fairly have been called in question by Wood, since the testimo-

* Engl. Hist. Libr. p. 57.

† Leland de Script. Brit. p. 473.

nies of Moses and Giraldus Cambrensis, the "Fasciculus Temporum," and Isidorus, are quoted for the relation of the same chain of facts. Geoffrey of Monmouth also, and Sir John Mandeville, appear not to have been among the meanest of his authorities. Brutus is mentioned as a contemporary King with David; and Leyll, who founded Carlisle, with Solomon.

Relations of this kind, however, appear to have been as much the fault of learning and the times, as of the historians by whom they were adopted; and we may probably forgive Rous, as well as other chroniclers, for the confused, or even contradictory, statements of many facts, at an earlier period than the ninth century.

From the Conquest, onward to the reign of Henry the Seventh, greater accuracy might be expected, though even in this interval it may be proved, that Rous took but small pains to ascertain the correctness of his information.

Leland's compliments will probably be allowed to have been ill bestowed upon such anecdotes as are detailed in the following quotations:

Speaking of the Conqueror's Survey, edit. 1716, p. 108, he says,

"Et redacta est dicta descriptio in unum volumen, ut saepius vidi, et posita est in archivis regis. Nomen libri est DOMESDAY."

Yet, all who have seen this work are well aware, that it is in two volumes, of different sizes: the first, containing the description of thirty-one counties; the second, the smaller volume, containing only those of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

A passage, almost immediately following, informs us—

"Iste rex JUDÆOS a Rothumago in Anglam translavit moraturos."

But that the Jews were fixed here, and in a state of peculiar vassalage, at an earlier period, is evident from the Laws of the Confessor; one of which expressly says, "Sciendum quoque quod omnes Judæi, ubique in regno sunt, sub tutela & defensione Regis ligata debent esse, nec quilibet eorum alicui diviti se potest subdere sine Regis liceptia. JUDES ENIM & OMNIA SUA REGIS SUNT. Quod si quispiam detinuerit eos, vel pecuniam eorum, perquirat Rex, si vult tanquam suum proprium."

* *Lambard's Archaionomia*, 145-129.

Another passage states,

"Ipse etiam usum LONGORUM ARCUUM et sagittatum in Angliam primus inducet, cum eis Angliam conquestione vincens. Nem in exortatione sua ante bellum vocabat Anglicos homines sagittis carentes."—*"Et sic percussus est per oculum in cerebrum rex Anglorum Haroldus, & sic sagittæ erant causa victoriae Normannorum."*

But it requires very little knowledge of history to understand, that, by *Sagittæ*, the quarrels, or arrows, of the *CROSS-BOWS*, are intended; while no absolute traces of the *long-bow*, properly so named, can be discovered in the works of any of our historians, previous to the reign of Edward the First.

At p. 121. The division of the kingdom into *SHIRES* is stated to have been the work of the Saxons, at their *first* arrival; while the subdivision into *hundreds* only is ascribed to *ALFRED*.

"Item Saxones in suo primo advento in regnum, devictis Britonibus, secundum Chronicas, divisorunt regnum in comitatus, quos Anglice vocamus *SHIRES*. Et diu post Rex Aluderus, aliter Alfredus, divisit comitatus in hundredas, & quælibet hundreda continebat centum villas, & a numero centenario hundredæ nominantur."

On this subject compare the *Laws of Alfred*; *Brompton*, p. 956; and *Blackstone's Commentaries*.

In p. 138, of Rous's *History*, we find a passage, which appears to have led Sir William Dugdale into a gross error in his *History of Warwickshire*. Speaking of Henry the First, he says,

"Fecit iste Rex eciam in Anglia parcum de Wodstok cum palacio infra predictum parcum, qui parcus erat *primus parcus, Angliae*, et pro eo fiendo plures villæ destræ sunt, & continent in circuitu septem miliaria Anglicana. An erant ibi aliquæ ecclesiæ, vel capellæ, destræ, nescio. Et constructus erat circa annum xiii. regni hujus regis vel parum post. Hujus rei exemplo ceteri domini imparcaverunt certas terras suas."

The truth is, that parks are perpetually mentioned in almost every county in the *Domesday Survey*; and proofs of their existence in the Saxon times occur in more than one or two passages among the writings of the period. The right of making a park was of a very early date, and was, in fact, appurtenant to *Freewarren*, as appears by a *Quo Warranto Roll of Edward the Third*.—*"Libertas liberæ warrenæ est authoritas faciendi parcum."* (*Plac. de Quo Warranto et Coronæ. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 35, Ebor.*) The

The destruction of the villages is a fact that rests only on the assertion of Rous.

Other different passages, in the same page, and in pp. 197, 193, and 204, give erroneous information on the History of Seals.

P. 188.—“*Iste eciam rex Henricus primus regum habuit Sigillum de CERA. Prius in cartis suis utebantur signis manualibus cum crucibus & nominis recitatione, ut, Ego Rex Willielmus hanc cartam feci +; et Ego Matildis Regina consensi +; et Ego Lanfrancus Archiepiscopus confirmavi +; et sic de aliis testibus.*”

The fact, however, is notorious, that impressions in wax were occasionally appended to deeds, not only of William Rufus, and William the Conqueror, but of Edward the Confessor. The two last are mentioned in the Domesday Survey.*

Speaking of the reign of Richard the Second, Rous observes,

“*Etiam mulieres nobiles tunc utebantur thibaris altis & cornutis cum togis caudatis & sellis vel sediliis lateralibus equorum exemplo veteribus ANNÆ REGINÆ, filiæ regis Bohemiæ, qua hæc primum in regnum introduxit. Nam præs muleres DE OMNI STATU equitabant ut viri tibiis super equos divaricatis.*”

For this mode of riding side-ways, however, the ladies are not to consider themselves indebted to Queen Anne. A single extract from Mr. Strutt's work, upon our ancient Dresses (vol. i. p. 85), will be quite sufficient to refute the opinion.—

“It has been asserted (he says), that the English women, prior to the fourteenth century, rode on horseback a-stride, like the men. This is an error, however, which appears to have originated among the modern historians; for the testimony of antiquity abundantly proves the contrary. The Saxon and the Norman women, whenever they are represented on horseback, are seated side-ways upon the horse, agreeably to the present custom.”

And that the practice of riding side-ways, on the Continent, was common in the twelfth century, as well as, probably, at a much earlier period, may be gathered from P. Mabillon.

“*Habebant etiam nobiles Feminae Sigilla sua, saltem a seculo XII. Ex primis est Sigillum Emmae Comitissæ Ghisensis, sub anno MCXX. ubi hæc stans depingitur cum caduceo in dextra, & libro in sinistra. Aliæ equis insidentes exhibentur passim MULIEBRI MORE, non-*

nullæ virili, ex quibus est Beatrix Coloniensis, & Elizabet uxor Simonis Dargiensis in charta pro Brituliensi monasterio. Pleraque ave in manu gestant; Flandriæ Comitissæ lily, ut Reginæ Francorum; aliæque nonnullæ matronæ prænobiles, ut Laureta filia Theoderici Comitis anno MCLI. & Beatrix de Hosdanio, uxor Sigeri Castellani Gandensis. Inter Flandriæ Comitissas prima lily gestat Margareta, quæ Balduino Forti nupsit, nam in majori Sigillo pingitur equitans *ritu fæminarum* cum ave in sinistra: in parvo manus cum lilio.”—Mabillon de Re Diplom. p. 148.

At the instance of the same Queen, Rous observes, by whom side-saddles were introduced, the Feast of St. ANNE was first celebrated in England.

“*Ad hujus Reginæ instantias festum Sanctæ Annæ erat primo celebratum in Anglia.*”

It occurs, however, on the 26th of July, in the calendar prefixed to the very Psalter, which was written for Richard the Second (her husband), when a child; preserved among Sir Robert Cotton's manuscripts in the British Museum, and is undoubtedly found in Psalters, purely English, of an older date than the fourteenth century.

In the few lines which concern the reign of Edward the Fifth, or rather his succession to his father's throne, we have another extraordinary fact—p. 213.

“*MONETA tunc facta sub ejus nomine est percussa et formata, & omnia regiæ dignitati pertinentia in suo nomine solito modo erant observata.*”

Such pieces, however, are totally unknown to our coin-collectors; and Folkes, whose researches on the history of our silver coinage were aided by opportunities which few writers can acquire, assures us, that, although “a master and worker of the Mint were appointed in the name of King Edward-the Fifth, it is not probable that any new money was coined in his time.”

Such are the remarks which have arisen from a cursory perusal of Rous's History. They afford a full evidence, at least, that Rous was credulous; that he adopted facts and details, without much scrupulous enquiry as to their authenticity; that he has been the occasion of misrepresentation in other historians; and that he is not entitled to all the panegyrics which have been bestowed on him by Leland.

Yours, &c.

Y. S.

2 L

For

[Oct. 1,

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ADVANTAGES taken by PAWN-BROKERS.

THE rapidity with which Pawn-brokers scrape together, in the course of a few years, enough money to retire to a country-box, and to keep a chaise, and to give their girls a little of what they call eddycation ; the rapidity, I say, with which all this is done, excites our surprise, and the modes practised for the end kindle our indignation, inasmuch as their gains are all derived from the slender purses of the needy, or of those labouring under temporary want, their business of necessity lying with this class of persons. I shall now show some of the nefarious practices they make use of; but I shall previously say, that the interest they receive for their money, is four shillings a-year for a pound, which is equal to 20*l.* per cent. per annum ! This is, indeed, 5*l.* per cent. below the liberal profit *supposed* to be received by tradesmen; but these money-lenders always keep a shop for the sale of goods, and they thus receive a two-fold advantage, which makes their profit far exceed that of other tradesmen.

1. They have a shameful practice of lending uneven sums of money, and refusing to lend those which can be easily computed; for instance, the interest of half-a-crown is, according to the statute, sixpence a year, and, though this is a sum expressly mentioned therein, they have the assurance to say, that it is one they never lend; that the borrower may have two shillings, for which they charge interest as if for two shillings and sixpence; thus they are paid for the use of money they do not lend. If the article to be pledged be worth it, three shillings may be advanced, and for this additional sixpence, so kindly lent, they receive half as much as they do for the half-crown! They adopt the same plan, in preferring to lend six or seven shillings, instead of seven shillings and sixpence; and they love to lend eight shillings and sixpence, for which they receive interest as if for ten shillings: these observations hold good, however large the sum may be.

ever large the sum may be.

2. When the calendar month is exceeded a single week, the borrower is charged for the whole of that month.

3. In their apprenticeship, they are taught to lend far below what might, with safety, be advanced on the article, with a view, in case of its non-redemption, of obtaining it so cheap as to be enabled to make an enormous profit when they have it to dispose of.

4. A person wishing to separate and redeem a part of a pledge, and to re-pledge the remainder, is told, that the article to be taken away is worth *more than all the others put together*, that, indeed, the rest are of no value, and would have not been *taken in* of a stranger. The plan which naturally suggests itself to avoid this cheat, is to feign a desire of wanting the things which are *not really wanted*, which, we suppose, will lower the value of those we intend to take; but here we should be egregiously mistaken, for the wary pawn-broker would, upon this, shift his ground, and, by a logic, which I have not capacity enough to understand, would enforce the money he wanted.

I maintain, Sir, that it is the duty of Parliament, ever watchful of the rights of the subject, to new-model the pawn-brokers' statutes; for, at present, like the regulations concerning the proprietors of hackney coaches, they are most shamefully in their favour, so much so, that one would be led to think, that some pawn-broker and hackney-coachman had been the *legislators*. These harpies should be restrained from laying their fangs upon the necessitous, and thus squeezing from them *what* enables them to adorn with tinsel finery the minds and persons of their children, who, it seems, are all now young ladies and gentlemen.

I shall conclude these remarks, which spring from a motive of *humanity*, and which, I am certain, will, on this account, have *your* attention, with the words of Horace—

Beatus ille qui
Solutus omni fænore :
Your's, &c. BENEVOLENS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SAK,
AS your valuable Publication is read
by numerous persons fond of bio-
graphical memoirs, I presume, an ac-
count will not be unacceptable, of that
celebrated statesman and poet, Sheffield,
Duke of Buckingham, the builder and
possessor of the Queen's House, St.
James's Park.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, born 1649, was the fourth Earl of Mulgrave, being the son of Edmund, third Earl, by Lady Elizabeth Cranfield, daughter of Lionel, Earl of Middlesex, and which lady afterwards married John Bennet, first Earl of Arlington, and

father of Charles first Earl of Tankerville. His Grace was Lord Chamberlain to James II. created Marquis of Normandy by William and Mary, and Duke of Buckingham by Queen Anne, to whom he was Lord Privy Seal, and in whose reign he built the noble house, which now bears his name, in St. James's Park: he was thrice married; by his first wife he had Lady Mary, married to Ferdinando second Lord Fairfax: his third wife was the Countess of Anglesey, sister of Queens Mary and Anne, and daughter of King James II. by Catherine, created Countess of Dorchester, who afterwards married David Colyear, first Earl of Portmore; she was the only daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, Bart.

The Duchess's first husband, to whom she was married in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 28, 1699, was James Annesley, third Earl of Anglesey, great grandson of Francis, Viscount Valentia, so created by James I. from whom is descended, in the fourth degree, by his first marriage, Arthur Annesley, present Earl of Mount Norris; and in the fourth degree, by the second marriage, Richard, the present Earl Annesley; her Grace's issue, by the above-named Earl, was Lady Catherine Annesley, married, Oct. 1723, to William Phipps, Esq. son of Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the reign of Queen Anne, and by him had Constantine, first Lord Mulgrave, who, by Lady Le Pell Hervey, daughter of John, first Earl of Bristol, sister of the second, third, and fourth Earl (who was also Bishop of Derry), and aunt of Frederic William, fifth and present Earl, had Henry the present Lord Mulgrave.

The Duke died Feb. 1720, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; his Duchess followed him in 1742. Their only issue was Edmund, fifth Earl and second Duke, born 1716, died 1735, the last male heir of the illustrious house of Sheffield; and in consequence of his death, and the previous decease of Joseph Sheffield, Esq. descended from the same ancestors, viz. the Earls of Mulgrave, and the last legitimate heir, the honours became extinct, to which he and his issue *male* would have been the claimants; but he left issue a *daughter* Elizabeth, who married in 1691, Stephen Cassan, Esq. of Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland, the representative of a long line of ancestors, who derived their descent from the noble house of Cassan, seated, for many centuries, in

France. The present representative of this family is Major Cassan, brother of Stephen Cassan, Esq. Barrister-at-law, who died, 1794, leaving a son, born 1789.

The best edition of the Duke of Buckingham's works is that by Cooke, of Paternoster-row, who has annexed a *Life* of the Author; but he has made a glaring mistake, in stating the family to be extinct, the contrary of which I have just shewn. Messrs. Debrett, Longman, Kearsley, and other editors of *Peerages*, have fallen into the same omission—Article *Mulgrave*,* &c.—&c.

The Duke's natural children were three, Charles, Mary, and Frances. Charles possessed his estates, and was created a Baronet in 1755, the 28th of Geo. II. This line is represented by Sir John, of Portland Place, who married, 1784, Sophia, daughter of the Honourable and Reverend William Digby, late Dean of Durham, brother of the first Earl Digby, and third son of Edward, fifth Lord, by Charlotte, daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, and sister of Stephen, first Earl of Ilchester, and Henry, first Lord Holland.—2. Mary, married Arthur Annesley, third Lord Altham, eldest son of Richard, second Lord, who was brother to Altham, first Lord, and third son of Arthur, first Earl of Anglesey, grandfather of the before-named James, third Earl, whose widow married the first Duke of Buckingham: this Mary left no issue, and her husband was succeeded by his brother Richard, who also afterwards succeeded to the English honour of Earl of Anglesey, and was father of the present Earl of Mount Norris, so created on account of the deprivation of the English earldom, which was done by his Majesty, with the advice of his peers, from the *supposed* illegality of his father and mother's marriage. Frances, the other natural daughter, married the Hon. Olive Lambert, third son of Charles, third Earl of Cavan, and had issue Sophia, afterwards Countess of Cavan, having married her first cousin Richard, the sixth Earl, who, by another marriage, was father of Richard Ford William Lambert, present and seventh Earl of Cavan.

The subject of this article rendered himself as conspicuous in arms as in the Cabinet, for when war was declared against the Dutch, he accompanied Lord Ossory (1672), who represented his services in such a favourable light, as caused

* The Baronetages also are very imperfect on this head—Article, *Sheffield*.

[Oct. 1,

his being elevated to the order of the garter, when he was only twenty-five! He was under considerable personal obligations to the family of Stuart, for which reason he opposed the coming over of William III. at the time of the Revolution.

His Essay on Poetry is classed with the very first compositions of that kind, though his poetry, in general, wants fire; for an account of which we beg to refer to Johnson's Lives of the British Poets.

Your's, &c.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A friend to the memory and literary merits of the late Thomas Chatterton, I request the insertion of the following remarks in your excellent and impartial publication.

Your ingenious correspondent (Mr. G. Cumberland) very justly asserts, in your Magazine for June, vol. xxvii. p. 436, that Dr. Sherwen has erroneously charged the late Mr. Thomas Chatterton with having written the lines to which he objects, as an address to his own mistress; and Mr. C. has very properly shewn, that they were written by that unfortunate and much-lamented young man, for a friend. Dr. S. was therefore wrong in asserting, that they were composed "under the influence of a passion which generally animates the most unfeeling, and inspires every one with some portion of the spirit and phrensy of poetry." But since they were really written by Chatterton, although not under the influence of that passion, it seems perfectly fair for Dr. S. or any other person, to infer that, he who, in the year 1768, at the age of sixteen or seventeen, could write so incorrect and puerile a stanza, under any influence, cannot, without violating every rule of critical probability, be considered as the author of some of the most highly-finished poetry, such as *Elinoure and Juga*, or the song to Ella, in 1764, when four years younger.

Although I have advanced thus much in vindication of the Doctor, I conceive it impossible, Sir, for him to obviate altogether the charge of your respectable correspondent; and he will doubtless be under the necessity, in his next publication, of correcting himself; which I hope he will do with the same temper and freedom, that he has corrected so many other writers.

Mr. C. has brought other charges of a more serious nature against this writer, whose dedication, which he calls an advertisement, contains "petrifying inde-

licacy." It is a bad work that cannot defend itself. This petrifying indelicacy is as follows:

"The profits arising from this Es. say, were originally intended to have been given to the sister of the late Thomas Chatterton; but the benefit she derived from the publication of his Miscellanies, and her subsequent death, determined the author to adopt the more numerous, and more necessitous, class of his relatives and representatives; viz. the sons and daughters of literary indigence; who to the honour, the exclusive honour of Great Britain, find protection in a society established for their peculiar support.

"To that benevolent society, therefore, this Essay, together with the profits accruing from its publication, are, with all due respect and esteem, dedicated by the author."

Such, Sir, according to Mr. C. is the petrifying indelicacy of an advertisement in the introduction to an examination of the internal evidence respecting the antiquity of Rowley's poems!

The splendid tribute to which Dr. S. has alluded, in his first paragraph, undoubtedly relates to the three handsome octavo volumes, "The Works of Thomas Chatterton," edited by Mr. Southey, who is richly and fully entitled to all the encomiums there bestowed on him.

The next charge brought forward against the Doctor, by Mr. C. is that by his own confession, he has been deeply concerned in "some former attacks on the boy anonymously;" the last words are not to be found in the book, although printed as a quotation from it. At page 3, Dr. S. tells his readers, that his correspondence on the subject had formerly been communicated to Dr. Glyn, from whose favourable representation he was honoured with the notice of Dr. Milles, "and he may truly say, (he adds) that although previous to the year 1808, he never published a single sentence himself on the Rowleyan controversy, and although his name was never publicly known as a coadjutor, several remarks of his are already before the public;" does this imply that, by his own confession, he has been deeply concerned in some former attacks on the boy anonymously? Will not every page of his present publication vindicate him from such a charge? Does he not on every occasion speak of Chatterton with praise and admiration? In his seventh page, he candidly declares, that even admitting the poems to have been written by him, "there never could have been the

the slightest suspicion of any design, inconsistent with the character of a man of honour and integrity; notwithstanding the unfeeling, cruel, and opprobrious epithets, with which his name and his memory have been unjustly loaded."

From the whole tenor of Dr. Shewen's Introduction, for it seems that it is an Introduction only to a larger work; it is evident, to use his own words, that the discovery of truth is his object; and, that he is not only as anxious as Mr. C. to do justice to the reputation of Chatterton, as a poet, but to do much more, viz. to vindicate and establish his character for veracity as a man.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer your correspondent the following derivation of the phrase, "Under the Rose." It was the custom of both Greeks and Romans, in their convivial parties, not only to strew the ground with roses, and to anoint themselves with a perfume of the same flower, but to sit crowned with wreaths or chaplets of roses.* The reason of this preference given to the rose, above other flowers, is said to be the consequence of its having been the emblem of taciturnity, which was held ~~privately~~ indispensable on such occasions. *Μίαν, ἡρακλεία συμποσία, &c.*

*Est rosa flos Veneris, cuius quo facta laterent
Harpocrati matris dona dicavit Amor.
Inde tosam mensis hospes suspendit amcis,
Conviva ut sub eâ dicta cavenda sciat.*

Many of our ancient rooms have the rose in the centre of the cieling, perhaps in allusion to the ancient custom.

The real cause, however, of using the rose in banquets, and *συμποσία*, is with greater probability supposed to have been the cooling and refreshing fragrancy of that flower. The ancients adduce likewise, the origin of the rose, as a reason for its use in convivial meetings. Cupid, who was sportively dancing at one of the banquets of the gods, is said to have overturned the goblet of Neptune, sparkling with nectar. The precious liquid sprinkled the ground, and the rose, tinged with the same glowing colour, instantly sprang from the earth.†

Your's, &c.

A. B. E.

* Hor. l. iii. od. xix. et alibi. Plin. l. 21. l. iii. Diosc. ad verbum. Anacreon εἰς γαδού, Eur. Cyclops, 555, &c.

† Other accounts of the birth of the rose, may be seen in Ovid. Met. x. Bion. Epit. Perigil. Veneris; &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine of August, Nemo has not been happy in his conjectural answer to the enquiry of your correspondent J. H. relative to the phrase, "Under the Rose;" the true origin of that expression may, therefore, not be unacceptable.

The first rose seen by mortals was, according to mythologists, a beautiful one presented by Cupid to the god of Silence, to induce him to preside over the amours of Venus. Thus the rose became sacred to that goddess, and emblematic of secrecy; and in consequence, at the symposia, or convivial meetings of the ancients, chaplets of that flower were worn, and roses hung up to inspire unrestrained communication, by intimating that whatever passed there, would not be repeated elsewhere. Hence, any thing imparted in confidence, with a desire that it should remain secret, was said to be spoken *sub rosâ*, or *under the rose*.

Your's, &c.

Bath, August 28, 1809.

F. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING no satisfactory answer in your valuable Repository, to the Query, as to the origin of the phrase, *Under the Rose*, I venture to suggest, that it probably owes its birth to the bloody conflicts between the houses of York and Lancaster, when the red and white rose were the emblems of the two contending parties. Great secrecy must necessarily be observed at the meetings of the vanquished party; it is probable that on these occasions, a rose was fixed up in some conspicuous place in the room, as a memento to the persons present, and a badge of their principles, and nothing was to be divulged which passed *under the Rose*. The sign of the *Rose*, and *Rose and Crown*, is still not uncommon at inns and public houses, and it is likely that it was formerly much less so. Dr. Donne, who lived two hundred years nearer those times than we do, says, in one of his letters, possibly with an allusion to this phrase, that "his temple of friendship, is the Rose in Smithfield." The sign is, I think, peculiar to England; I do not recollect meeting with it on the Continent, though I have been much in foreign parts.

Your's, &c.

August 23, 1809.

INDAGATOR.

For

*For the Monthly Magazine.**An ACCOUNT of the MINERALOGY of the SOUTH-WEST PART of STAFFORDSHIRE.**Abridged by JAMES KEIR, ESQ. F.R.S.**(Continued from page 37 of this volume.)**Of the Strata or Measures between the Surface of the Ground and the Coal.*

HAVING given a general survey of the coal country, I shall now proceed to a more detailed account of the strata and substances under ground; their regular situation; their irregularities of position, fractures, or fissures; and whatever circumstances may seem to deserve most notice, in a mineralogical view. The numbers and thickness of the measures above the coal are so various and different in different places, that they scarcely deserve to be considered as regular strata, and have nothing of that uniformity which the beds of coal have, which are similar, at least in a very considerable degree, in thickness, quality, and regular position, over the whole extent of the country. The irregularity in the thickness and number of measures above the coal, occasions a great difference in the depth of the pits in different places. In some places the coal has been got at the surface of the ground, in open quarries, and in other fields the finer kind of clay, called *fire-clay*, *pipe-clay*, and *pot-clay*, from its power of resisting heat, and its fitness for making tobacco-pipes and glass-house pots, are the next in order, with regard to uniformity and of thickness and position. As to the other intervening masses of *rock*, *bind*, *clunch*, and especially those upper earths which consist of red and yellow particles, they vary so much, and so irregularly, that they frequently differ, not only in the same field, but even at the distance of a few yards, and therefore no general account can be given of their order, number, or thickness. The kinds however of the measures, are generally the same throughout the coal country, and of these a notion may be formed from the following list of measures, found in drying a coal-pit in Tivedal colliery, in the parish of Rowley, 1797.

			yards feet inch
1	Soil	-	0 1 0
2	Brick clay	-	1 2 6
3	Brown coloured roach*	-	2 0 0
4	Blue clay	-	0 1 0

* Roach is a ferruginous earth or clay, differently coloured, or veined red and yellow. It seems to me to consist of the decomposed particles of the basaltic rock, called here *Rowley rag*, of which the Rowley hills are formed, with other alluvial matter.

		yards feet inch
5	Red coloured roach	1 2 0
6	Rock, with coal interspersed*	1 2 0
7	Clunch, and iron stone in it†	2 2 3
8	Smutt‡	0 0 10
9	White clunch	1 0 3
10	Grey clunch	2 1 3
11	Red wild stuff	13 2 6
12	Greenish rock	1 1 0
13	Red wild stuff	2 1 6
14	Binds with balls of gray rock	3 2 0
15	Wild stuff	5 1 8
16	Rocky black stuff	0 1 0
17	Smutt	0 0 3
18	Black rocky stuff	2 2 0
19	Kind clunch, with iron stone	3 2 2
20	Clunch beds	4 0 0
21	Soft clunch	2 2 9
22	Coal called the two-foot coal	0 1 6

* The rock so called from its hardness, is white, and consists of a mixture of siliceous and argillaceous earths; which earths are mixed in different proportions. The rock has the largest proportion of siliceous earth. Next to this are the rock binds, which have more argillaceous earth, and are consequently softer than the rock. Then the clunch binds have still less siliceous earth: and lastly, clunch has the least of this latter earth, and is consequently the softest. The clunch, and clunch-binds, shiver into flakes, when exposed to the weather. The rock-beds, and still better the rock, retain their texture. The rock is subject to cracks, or fissures, through which the water flows, and it is chiefly from these fissures in rocks, that the water issues. Thin laminæ of coal are often laid horizontally in the rock, and frequently there is thin coal in the form of large broad leaves of aquatic plants, running in all directions through the rock.

† Clunch is a smooth, soft, earthy, matter, which on exposure to the weather, falls into shivers or flakes; it evidently consists chiefly of argillaceous earth, and contains more or less of the silicious. I have not analyzed it, and therefore do not know more of its contents. Sometimes it has a reddish, or yellowish colour, and is then called by the colliers, *wild*; but when it is of its proper bluish, or grayish colour, it is said to be *kind*; by which epithets the colliers express their observation, that coal is generally found accompanied with clunch and other measures; they are of white, black, bluish, and gray, colours, but very seldom with such as are red or yellow. The former colours are therefore said to be *kind*, and the latter are called *wild*, as being irregular, or accidental. Clunch generally contains balls of iron-stone.

‡ Smutt is a mixture of coal and clunch.

|| This thin coal (called two-foot coal, though seldom thicker than eighteen inches) is the first regular bed of coal. It is too thin to be of any use.

		yards	feet	inch
23	Fire clay*	1	1	0
24	Fine clunch	4	0	0
25	Rock	0	2	0
26	Rock binds	0	1	6
27	Parting, which emitted inflammable damp†	3	0	0
28	Rock binds	2	1	0
29	Kind clunch	0	1	0
30	Broach coal‡	1	0	9
31	Black clunch	2	1	0
32	Coal	0	1	3
33	Penny-earth, with iron stone	2	1	0
34	Clunch binds	8	2	0
35	Clunch with iron stone	0	2	9
36	Rock binds	5	1	0
37	Clunch, with iron stone	4	2	0
38	Rock binds	5	1	0
39	Strong rock	1	1	0
40	Rock, with laminæ of coal	1	1	0
41	Strong rock	1	1	0
42	Clunch parting	0	0	10
43	Chance coal§	0	0	9
44	Clunch binds	1	1	0
45	Rock, or rock binds	2	2	10
46	Clunch, and iron stone	0	2	9
47	Black batt¶	2	0	0
48	Clunch coal	0	0	10
49	Catch earth (a clunch)	0	2	9
50	Black batt	0	0	7
51	Main coal	10	1	6

Main Coal.

The main coal consists of divisions, and indeed may be considered as a number of beds, differing regularly in quality

* Fine-clay, called in some places pipe-clay, from its having been made into tobacco-pipes, for which purpose it is not now used, not being white enough.

† A Parting, is generally a small quantity of clunch, or soft earth, that separates the more considerable beds from each other. From these interstices between the strata or divisions of the coal itself, generally proceeds the inflammable gas, or air, that incommodes the miners.

‡ Broach coal, is a coal of very good quality, which sometimes is got, but generally neglected, not being thought sufficiently thick to furnish a large enough quantity of big coals, to render the working of it profitable.

|| The measure called Penny-earth, is a clunch which contains a considerable quantity of balls or nodules of iron stone, for the sake of which, pits are sunk in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury.

§ Chance-coal is a name given to accidental masses of coal, which are not regular strata.

¶ A smooth schistus, rendered black, probably, from vicinity to the coal.

and thickness, and separated from each other by very thin partitions, which in some places are wanting, so that it has been mentioned as a single bed of coal of extraordinary thickness. These divisions, or beds, are distinguished by peculiar names, which, together with their thickness, are given below.

The names of the beds of the Main Coal.

	thickness	yards. feet. inch
1	Roof-floor, called by Dr. Plot, Top-floor	1 1 0
2	Top slipper or speris. By Plot, Over-slipper.	0 2 2
3	Jays	0 2 0
	White stone, called Patchel, one inch.	
4	Lambs	0 1 0
5	Tow, or Tough, or Kitts, or Heath	0 1 6
6	Benches	0 1 6
7	Bassils, or Corus	0 1 6
	Foot-coal parting, sometimes only.	
8	Foot coal, or bottom slipper, or fine coal	0 1 8
	John-coal parting, one inch.	
9	John coal, or slippes, or veins	1 0 0
	Hard-stone, ten inches, sometimes less.	
10	Stone-coal, or long-coal	1 1 0
11	Sawyer, or springs	0 1 6
12	Slipper	0 2 6

Humphrey parting.

	thickness	yards. feet. inch
13	Humphreys, or bottom-bench, or Kid. By Dr. Plot, Omfray-floor	0 2 3

Total of the main coal 9 1 7

The coal, including the partings, which are more variable in their thickness than the coal, generally, exceeds ten yards. But even the coal varies in the thickness of the several beds in some degree, though it every where preserves the distinction of different beds. A very extraordinary variation occurs in one instance. The two upper beds of the main coal, viz. the roof floor, and top slipper, separate from the rest of the coal at Bloomfield colliery, and the separation grows wider and wider in a northern direction, till at length these two beds, which, when thus separated, acquire the name of the *flying reed*, crop out to day and are lost; while the lower part of the coal proceeds on to Bilstone, where it consequently has only about the thickness of eight yards.

The interval between the two upper measures, or flying reed, and the lower part of the main coal, is filled up with

rest

rest clunch at the place of separation, which clunch assumes a harder texture, and at last is changed to a rock that strikes fire with steel.

Of the measures below the main coal.

The measures which are generally known under the main coal, which in some places are dug for the sake of the iron stone, and glass-house pot-clay, and sometimes for the vein of coal called heating-coal, are as follows:

		yards	feet	inch
1	Dark clunch generally about	0	1	6
2	Light coloured clay, with small round iron stone,	0	2	6
3	Main iron stone mine, which is iron stone balls or nodules, involved in clunch. Of this mine there are 3 distinct measures	1	0	0
4	Table batt, a smooth le- vel-faced schistus	1	0	0
5	White clay, containing white iron stone	0	1	6
6	Heating coal, in three distinct layers	2	0	0

7 Measures of clunch and white rock, to the pot-clay, which is about sixteen or twenty yards below the main coal, at the lye where it is principally got, the clay being there nearer the surface of the ground, and of a better quality, than in most other places which have been tried. This is the clay which takes its name from Stourbridge, its nearest town; and from its quality of resisting violent heat without melting, or even losing its strength and form, and consequent fitness for making pots to contain melted glass, is the principal cause of the establishment of a very considerable manufactory of the various kinds of glass, flint, bottle, and window glass, in the vicinity of Stourbridge, and in the town of Dudley.

Nothing is generally known under the above-mentioned measures, the work of the miners never having proceeded further. But an opportunity was given a few years ago, of discovering all the intermediate strata between the main coal, and the lime-stone, by the late Lord Dudley and Ward, who ordered a canal to be made from Tipton Green, to his lime-quarries in Dudley Castle-hill, which passed under a part of the lime-stone hill. By this very considerable undertaking, all these intermediate strata were cut through, as they were cropping up to the hill, and were ob-

served to lie in the following order and thickness.*

Measures under the main coal to the lime-stone.

		yards	feet	inch
1	Clunch and iron stone	7	0	0
2	Heating coal	2	0	0
3	Pot clay	2	0	0
4	Wild measures	9	0	0
5	Good coal	5	0	0
6	Rough spoil	2	0	0
7	Good coal	3	1	0
8	Black measures	2	2	0
9	Coal	5	0	0
10	Wild measures	40	0	0
11	Coal	0	2	0
12	Wild measures	76	2	0
13	Lime-stone	10	0	0
14	Wild measures	38	0	0
15	Lime-stone of the quarry	13	0	0

From the above account, which I have no doubt is near the truth, though perhaps not minutely distinctive in the term of wild measures, it appears that there are under the heating coal no less than four beds of coal, making in all a thickness of about twelve yards. I have already suggested my opinion, that these are the beds of coal, which are found and worked in a considerable tract of country that extends northwards, from Bilstone, Wednesbury, and Darlaston, towards Walsall, and along the Wyrley and Evington canal. My reason for this opinion is, that the main coal rises then towards the north, and crops out at the three towns above-mentioned, Bilstone, Wednesbury, and Darlaston, after which it is no longer found in that direction, but a few miles beyond these towns, the thin beds of coal begin to be found rising in the same northern direction, and accordingly give all the indication that the subject admits, that they are continued from below the main coal. The same thin beds have sometimes been found in the interval, between the cropping of the main coal, and the Dudley lime-stone hills, but are little noticed, as being of small value in comparison with the main coal. However, as I thought they must exist there, I made inquiry, and was informed that they had been found sometimes, and in one instance worked, but that the colliers mistook them for the thin coals which lie above the main coal.

(To be continued in our next.)

* The list of these intermediate strata, between the main coal and the lime-stone, was furnished by Mr. Hurst, agent to Lord Dudley, who superintended the work.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY one acquainted with chemical science is aware of the loss sustained, not only by his friends in particular, but by the public at large, in consequence of the untimely death of the late Mr. William Reynolds, iron-master, at Kettley. Few men possessed either more ingenuity or judgment, not merely in his own peculiar walk, but in the objects of general science. Many monuments of his ability remain in his own neighbourhood, which will long remind us of his active mind. The accompanying account of the direct formation of alkaline, and other matter, which appear to have been regenerated at the blast-furnace of his brother, is well deserving of notice. I rather take the liberty of requesting its insertion, at a moment when so much pains are taken, and so much ability bestowed, on the analysis of the fixed alkaline substances. These we now know contain somewhat of a metalloid nature. It is not impossible, but that the metallic principle itself may be one and the same. At any rate, whatever tends to cast a gleam of light on such a subject, must be at all times acceptable, but peculiarly so at the present luminous epoch of chemical and galvanic science. It is to Mr. Robinson, the diligent companion of the able Reynolds, and who at present, with equal ardour, prosecutes his science, that I am indebted for the accurate observations which follow. In the hope that you will find room for what appears to me, at least, comparatively very important, I beg to remain,

Your's, &c.

PHIOTECHNICOS.

ENQUIRIES and EXPERIMENTS concerning
the ALKALINE SUBSTANCE, lately found
at a BLAST-FURNACE, at KETTLEY, be-
longing to MR. REYNOLDS.

A BLACK substance was found collected on the inside of the temp of No. 3, Blast-furnace; when found, it was in the state of a black powder, which, on being left exposed to the air, soon became pasty, and even fluid: at the time this substance was discovered, the furnace had been, for several turns, making hard-iron, or oxyginated crude iron, No. 3, of Mr. Mushet. Its solution had a strong alkaline taste, it effervesced briskly with acids; by their means a blue powder was deposited.

A black substance was also found in the MONTHLY MAG. No. 190.

air-hole, which proceeds from the false bottom of No. 3, blast-furnace, and which also deliquesces, and seems similar in its properties to that formed at the temp. A portion was taken to the laboratory, and tried as follows:

A. A small quantity was treated with vitriolic acid; the liquor effervesced and became blue; a blue powder was deposited, which retained its colour and form in excess of acid.

B. With marine acid a blue powder was also deposited, which also retained its colour and solidity in excess of acid, but became green by boiling.

C. With nitric acid the appearance as before described; but being super-saturated with caustic potash, the colour was destroyed, and oxide of iron deposited.

D. The solution C being filtered, and treated with muriate of iron, a blue powder was deposited, which proves the liquor to contain Prussic acid.

An iron tube was placed in the air-hole of the blast-furnace, the extremity of the tube being immersed in water, air came over slowly but constantly, so long as the blast was suffered to come into the furnace from the engine; but the air at the tube ceased, when the blast from the engine ceased; this being caught over water, it was neither absorbed by lime-water, nor deflagrated by contact of flame; neither was the flame extinguished, nor increased, by being immersed in a jar-full of this air; at the end of six times twelve hours the tube was taken out, and we found that at the inside of the hole in which the tube was inserted, a quantity of black powder was collected (about one pint measure); this we drew out of the hole on a shovel. In its descent we observed, that one part of the powder took fire, like carbon: another portion burnt like iron filings in the flame of a candle, and at the same time a very strong smell of ammoniacal gas was disengaged, so strong, as not only to affect the organs of smell, but make the eyes run with water. The substance on the shovel was placed in a jar, and covered with water, and taken to the laboratory for experiment.

A. A quantity of the above was filtered; the solution was colourless; the taste and smell strongly ammoniacal; and it effervesced with acids.

B. With vitriolic acid, a blue powder was deposited, which retains its colour and solidity in excess of acid.

C. With muriatic acid a blue powder was deposited, which also retains its colour

lour in excess of acid, but becomes green by being boiled a few minutes.

D. A small quantity when treated with nitrate of lime, the lime deposited, and the liquor became blue. (Iron and Prussic acid.)

E. A quantity was treated with caustic lime, until the liquor ceased to effervesce with acids; it was then treated with nitrate of lime, and the lime precipitated. (Fixed alkali.)

F. A quantity was placed in a retort with caustic lime, and heat applied; ammoniacal gas came over, which was not only apparent to the smell, but changed the colour of red paper to a blue.

The above experiments (I think) prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the substance found, when the hole was closed, contained vegetable alkali, volatile alkali, Prussic acid, and oxide of iron.

After the tube was taken out of the hole, we observed, that much white dense vapour was extricated, which took fire at the extremity of the hole; but if a piece of lighted paper were introduced three or four inches into the hole, it became extinguished, and would be changed to a black coal. The iron tube, when taken out of the hole, smelt strongly of ammoniacal gas, but, in four or five hours, the smell was changed to the peculiar smell of Prussic acid mixed with ammoniac.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SOME of your Correspondents having regretted the want of a method, by which the performers of music should be able to ascertain, with exactness, the time in which the composers intended their pieces should be played, I request you will inform them, that some years ago, I purchased a small musical pendulum chronometer, with which there was a pamphlet describing it, and, if I am not mistaken, directions, by which, if duly attended to, the object wanted would in *future* be accomplished—that is to say, that composers now might point out the time they wished their music to be performed in. Not having the directions at hand, I do not exactly know what they are; but should your musical readers wish to be acquainted with the method, I have little doubt, but that they may meet with the chronometer, at Peck's (stationer) in Lombard-street, where I procured mine.

Yours, &c. —

May 12, 1809. A CONSTANT READER,

To the *Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*
SIR,

IN your last Number a Correspondent of your's proposes a Society for the Abolition of War. Every one must concur in his wish for so desirable an end. War is a degradation to humanity. They, who boast of reason, as raising them above the brute creation, break, in battle, through every bond of feeling and of justice, and slaughter each other with the rancour of the most ferocious of animals. And yet is this decked with the title of glory.

— “One death makes a villain;
“Thousands, a hero !

Every attempt to check the continuance of such a custom, demands our utmost respect and attention. Yet am I under the necessity of differing in opinion with Mr. W. and to say, that such an attainment is impossible. A very material difference exists between the slave-trade and war. The former was a practice introduced for the benefit and convenience only of mankind, and they might as easily relinquish it, through pity, as a rich man give alms to the poor: but the latter is an offspring of his nature and his passions. Unconnected with despotism, it is an excitement of national anger, to satisfy which, the people's most powerful means will be sought, to subvert, or annihilate, their enemy. Being a congregate body, their collective means will be the greatest, and to that they will advert. Measures of conciliations may be advanced, but there will never want despots to refuse justice, and to urge a torrent of hazardous warfare upon surrounding nations. Besides, even were there no tyrants to ferment strife, and spread desolation, national partiality, which is certainly an ever-existing principle, will be a sufficient bar to concurrence. Every kingdom, in some measure, over sees its own right, and, in even submitting to equity, frequently thinks it is rendering to tyranny what is due to itself. Nor can any effectual means be devised for the termination of such disputes. Treaties are already known. With the slave-trade it was different. The justice of relinquishment was clear to every one, and the concurrence of parties was all to be obtained. But through the oppression of tyrants, the clashing of parties, and the partiality of states, the world will never cease to be embroiled in battles. To eradicate war, its causes must be removed. And who can so far change

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the mind of man, that he shall never become a tyrant? For it is the natural bias of the mind, and not his elevation in life, which makes him so. Can, too, I ask, the peculiar constructions of the mind, the situations, and the modes and circumstances of education, be reduced to such a similarity in different people, that the world shall be without variety of opinions? Or can such causes of opinion ever cease to create a national partiality? Before this can be obtained, the course of nature must be changed; and, without it, never can permanent peace be established. Were it possible to accomplish a cessation of hostility, I should be earnest, in whatever endeavours I was capable of, to further it: but, as it would be fruitless to attempt it, any proposals, or institutions for that end, can serve only to shew humanity in a few individuals.

Chesterfield, Your's, &c.
19th Aug. 1809. W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
TO forward the ideas of your Correspondent, "H. W." as to the Abolition of War, I beg to offer to you the following hints towards forming a council for that purpose, which, if you think it worthy a place in your Magazine, you will please to insert.

In adopting such a plan, not only would Europe be saved the sad effusion of human blood, but see the greatest advantages to result. The meeting together, the communion with each other, of all the Sovereigns of Europe, would promote that personal friendship, from which the happiest results would flow: it would then be the great study among them, how to reign the most in *the hearts* of their respective subjects; how to make their people the happiest—the most comfortable. Those studies which ornament the heart, would take place of those that now occupy the attention, namely, how to become the most powerful in blood.

The advantage, too, to the rising Royal generations would be great; the laws of nations their study; the best mode of procuring for the people the blessings to arise from peace and friendship: in this they would emulate, and thus, by example, would the people, too, become more civilized, more humane, better men, and better Christians.

Darlington, Your's, &c.
Aug. 24, 1809. MENTOR.

Hints towards forming a Plan for settling National Disputes, and to prevent the savage Mode of determining such by Strength of Arm and Bloodshed.

That there shall be held on the 1st day of January in every year, at such place as the Royal President may appoint, a Grand Royal Council of the Sovereigns of Europe.

That such Grand Royal Council shall from their own body elect a Royal President for one year.

That after such appointment of Royal President, all national disputes shall be heard and determined by them; that a majority shall decide; that the Royal President shall have a casting vote in case of an equal division.

That the Princes, or Princesses, of Europe, not reigning, shall only advocate before such Grand Royal Council, the different matters so in dispute.

That the Ministers of States shall prepare short statements of all disputes, and transmit the same to the Royal President for the time being, at least three months previously to the sitting of such Grand Royal Council; and that such Council shall, and may, examine into the facts of all such disputes.

That the decisions of such Grand Royal Councils shall be final, conclusive, and binding, upon all parties concerned in such disputes.

That the Sovereign, who shall not abide such decisions, shall be considered and taken to have thereby forfeited his Crown; and that the Heir Apparent shall immediately after be crowned Sovereign in his place, and be Sovereign, as in case of death or abdication.

That such grand Royal Council shall, from time to time, direct the number of soldiers needful to the protection of each Sovereign, and his Court, and that no greater number of soldiers shall be raised on any pretence whatever.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN reply to a Correspondent, who makes enquiry in your last Number, respecting a composition to remove grease spots from paper, I have to observe, that I do not know of any method for preventing the stain left by the turpentine, but am happy I have it in my power to inform him of a receipt not liable to the above defect, which is much at his service.

Roch-alum burnt, and flour of brimstone (of each an equal quantity) being finely

finely powdered, wet the paper a little, and put a small quantity of the powder upon the place, rubbing it gently with your finger, and the spots will disappear.

Your's, &c.

May 6, 1809.

BPLL D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE celebrity of your justly-esteemed Magazine induces me to correct an *error* of a Correspondent of your's, signed W. J.; and as it may be of some consequence to the lovers of Natural History, I lose no time in giving you information that your readers may rely upon.

All seeds and roots of foreign plants, sea-shells, and other objects of natural history, may be *imported*, if regularly entered and landed at the Custom-house, and the *duties paid* thereon, no *prohibition* by law existing on the above articles.

Long Room, Your's, &c.
Custom-house. THOMAS COPE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNAL of a
REFLECTOR.

Delicacy and Refinement.

A CELEBRATED modern author has observed, that though honour, worth, and genius, are to be found in persons of the lower order, delicacy and refinement belong exclusively to rank, birth, and education.

Yet these are no less the gift of nature, than genius and honour; and as many instances could be adduced to prove their existence, where fortune has not smiled. Some minds are so gentle from humility, so delicate from feeling, that a court could add nothing ornamental to them but its forms.

Manners, it must be allowed, bespeak associations: an observer, who has seen much of the world, will easily discover in what line of society a person has moved; but he will not confound the condition of life with the mode of thinking, or be long in discriminating between the vulgar mind, and the lowly station.

It has been remarked, that arrogance commonly distinguished those who have raised themselves from obscure origins, and indigent states, to wealth and splendour; but let it be considered, these are not the persons who ever were endowed with delicacy and sentiment; yet endowed with keen sensations of injuries sustained before their elevation, are likely enough to repay,

"the proud man's contumely,"

when they are raised above it, and to revenge individual affront on their fellow-creatures in general.

It is devoutly to be wished, that arrogance were confined to these fortunate favourites of Plutus; but admirals, generals, and peers, afford instances of the same characteristic: the fact is, any situation to which power is annexed, has a tendency to swell the human heart; and when success is added to ambition, few have evinced superiority of soul, sufficient to bear their faculties with meekness.

Where delicacy and refinement predominate, it is very rarely that riches are attained; whatever enlarges ideas, polishes taste, and inspires sentiment, will check the means of acquiring them; such minds will not submit to the drudgery and toil, to the mortifications and rebuffs, which are inevitable in a close pursuit, where there are so many competitors. The possessor of these qualities,

"Not obvious, not obtrusive," prefers rather to live and die in obscurity—

Nec vixit male
Qui natus moriensque fefellit. Hor.

Such a commerce with the world as is necessary to procure wealth, naturally hardens; and, out of a court, the effect will appear. There, it does not; for the people who attend it, may be equally ill-natured, envious, and revengeful, every body must be polite; nor let it be supposed, a court is without its benefit in society, which confines so many bad passions within the precincts of the best thing in the world after religion—*Good-Breeding*.

Good-Nature.

Of all the dispositions which engage love, and ensure contentment, the disposition to be pleased stands foremost; without it, no person was ever long acceptable as a companion, or dear as a friend. The semblance of this amiable quality renders public places so agreeable; for though it be only worn as a mask, and the assembly may indulge themselves in remarks very opposite to benevolence afterwards, the appearance of gaiety and good humour must be preserved in such societies, to render them desirable.

The fastidious, however excellent; the suspicious, however penetrating; the satiric, however entertaining; cannot be loved: those who indulge in harsh conjectures, and triumph in seeing them well-founded, are ill qualified for the pilgrimage

grimage of life, where they are necessarily associated with people of various characters, different tastes, and opposite pursuits. Subject as we are to the same vicissitudes and evils, nothing can render them supportable, or the road comfortable, but conciliating the favour of our fellow-travellers. Some there are, who love to jostle and circumvent each other throughout the journey; but they are always known and avoided before the end of it, and miss alike enjoyment and success.

Nothing (says an eminent writer) so clearly proves the excellence of good-nature, as that it disposes us to bear with those who are destitute of every other.

Though philanthropy and penetration have been supposed in their very nature to be things incompatible, on a close inspection they will be found inseparably united. It is because we only see partially, that we do not bear patiently, and interpret kindly. Who makes so many allowances for the ignorant as the wise? who feels so much pity for the evil, as the good? and the great advocate for the human race, is the Being of Perfection.

By penetration, is commonly understood a quick-sightedness into the faults of our fellow-creatures; but this is only a part, the easiest and the worst part, of sagacity. To discern a spark of radical worth, obscured as it may be by many errors, to do homage to upright principle accompanied with bigotry, to espy the modest virtues in the shade where slander or malevolence have placed them;—this is penetration: not to discover (what is generally obvious enough) the predominant failing in a character; though, even in this respect, the censorious judge inaccurately, as the eye which has a beam in it, sees the mote double.

Far be it from the moralist to palliate vice; and, in this age, it is the virtuous who need an advocate: we are accustomed to hear the softest appellations given to gross enormities, and to see the most splendid colourings bestowed on meretricious and dishonourable conduct.

There was a time in England, when the novelist and the poet always represented their heroes virtuous, and engaged our interest for a worthy character; but now, even the drama presents its chief personage destitute of every excellence; and with no charm but allurement, endeavours to inspire not only our pity, but our admiration, for some adulteress, or spendthrift. To be pleased with such a subversion of right and wrong, is not

good-nature, but depraved principle, and comes under the denomination of positive evil.

Cruelty.

“Pity (says Johnson) is not natural to man: children are cruel; savages are cruel; pity is acquired and improved by the cultivation of reason: we may have uneasy sensations from seeing a creature in distress, without pity; but we have not pity, unless we wish to relieve it. When I am on my way to dine with a friend, and, finding it late, have bid the coachman make haste; if I happen to attend when he whips his horses, I may feel unpleasantly that the animals are put to pain, but I do not wish him to desist; no, I bid him drive on.” If pity imply a wish to relieve, cruelty must imply a wish to torture; unfeelingness is not cruelty, though its effects be pain; savages may inflict pain from want of thought, but they are only cruel when they seek to torment, as they do their prisoners in war, and their enemies in peace. Dr. Johnson was cruel, if the anguish of the horses was present to his mind, and he wished the driver to inflict it; though the beasts would have suffered as much from the lash, had it never come into his mind; but then, like savages and children, he would not have been cruel, but thoughtless.

Pity is not acquired by the cultivation of reason, or the Stoics would have been the most compassionate persons in the world. It is true they were never cruel, but they did not pity; nay, it was considered as a weakness, and would have excluded any disciple from their community. Reason taught them to endure, and to relieve, but not to feel. In the passions, not the ratiocinative faculty, we find the seeds of pity, cruelty, and all other emotions; and as these are controlled, or indulged, man becomes a tyrant, or benefactor, to his species. Their total extinction (which was the professed aim of the Stoic) prevented him no less from being injurious than social. He never would have commanded the coachman to drive on, if the animals were to be tormented by it: but neither would he have entered a carriage, or feasted with a friend. This sect, of which Epictetus was the glory, notwithstanding some of its extravagancies, was the best of its time: the Stoics rejected the idea of Fate, independent of events appointed by the councils of God: they zealously maintained the doctrine of a particular Providence, the omnipotence of

[Oct. 1,

of the Deity, and his attributes of justice and benevolence: they inculcated a tranquil submission to his will; and their principles of morality were more consonant to the purity of the Christian religion, than those of any other philosophers: their contempt of wealth, pomp, and pleasure; their indifference to pain, infamy, and death; their belief of the dignity of their nature, and their absolute power over the senses; inspired that elevation of sentiment, which constituted noble character, and afforded to succeeding ages a brilliant example of virtues without hope, and magnanimity without reward. The Scriptures present to us the only system which comprises the excellence of all others, without their defects; fortitude without the obduracy of Stoicism, morals without the pride of the Academy, and humanity to the brute creation without the reveries of Pythagoras; nor is there a stronger argument for its divine nature, than that its perfect precepts tend no less to individual than universal happiness.

Sensibility.

There is no word so ill understood, and so often perverted, as Sensibility. The fretful, the violent, nay, even the revengeful, will tell you, that their impatience, anger, or resentment, are merely owing to finer feelings than others possess; and they will brand the silent sufferer with the reproach of obduracy, because the fear of giving pain to his neighbours prevents the utterance of grief, and the complaint of injury.

If, on such occasions, a faithful friend should venture to remonstrate, and, having conquered these evil passions in himself, contend that they are conquerable, the clamour against him is universal. He is pronounced to be not only obtuse, but cruel, incapable of sympathizing, because disdaining to flatter, and adding to distress, because he points out error; so far from estimating the character which prefers the welfare to the favour of a fellow-creature, these people of sensibility discard him from their society with calumny, reproach, and scorn.

But what is sensibility? Is it merely a perception of evil? a quick resentment of offences, of injuries imagined by self-love? Are not the kind affections, love, joy, pity, as properly feelings of the mind, as pride, envy, and hatred? and which best deserve the name of fine feelings?

Never was a mind possessed of them, that thus boasted of the possession. No:

they are evinced in words and actions of benevolence, not in empty declamation, and self-applauding vanity.

Fiends may as justly arrogate to themselves the praises of sensibility, as these tormentors of mankind, who, being always discontented and unhappy, sagaciously discover the fault to be in their neighbours ; and having quarrelled with the arrangement of things in this world, modestly arraign the wisdom of another—but it is owing to *their sensibilities!*

It may be remarked, that people of this description do not feel indignation at the vices of the community as connected with the public good; but at the affronts supposed to be offered to themselves; and provided their own interest is out of the question, and their will undisputed, they are as unmoved at the injuries committed against another, as the Stoic whom they condemn.

Antonio is of this class: not only in this respect, but in every other, he is totally devoid of self-knowledge; he mistakes his fastidiousness of humour for delicacy of taste, his extreme positiveness for steady principle, and his irritable temper for exquisite sensibility.

And what is it he feels? Not the worth of the deserving; not the talents of the uncelebrated; not the sorrows of the wretched—but his *own importance*. He will tell you, indeed, there is no one who regards his friends more sincerely. Why? Not for any merits they possess, but because he thinks them sensible of his; because they applaud his penetration, and fly at his command, qualify his vanity, and contribute to his ease.

Talk not of sensibility distinct from virtue, reason, and benevolence; it is the selfishness of a feeble mind; it is the tenderness of an unsound heart.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

SIR,
IN reply to your "Constant Reader," relative to the *Heleanthus Annuus*, I have to state, in consequence of receiving some seeds said to be of a new variety, I have it growing in many parts of my garden; most of them in exposed situations. About ten days ago, when we had more sun than has generally been experienced this season, I took particular notice of the different plants, and have to observe, as the result of my observations, that the flowers were in the direction of every point of the compass.

Clapton,
Sept. 16, 1809.

Your's, &c.

W. KENT.
MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF HENRY BRIGGS, THE MATHEMATICIAN, COMPILED FROM PROFESSOR WARD'S LIVES OF THE PROFESSORS OF GRESHAM COLLEGE, AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

HENRY Briggs was born at Warley Wood, a small hamlet in the parish of Halifax, in Yorkshire; the time of his birth is uncertain. Dr. Smith places it about the year 1560,* which, I presume, he might collect from what is said by Mr. Wood, that he died on the 26th of January, 1630, aged 70, or more:† and likewise by Mr. Gillibrand, who, speaking of his death, calls him, *Apellem nostrum septuagenarium.*‡ But, in a letter from Mr. Joseph Mede, of Christ's College, in Cambridge, dated the 6th February, 1630, it is said, "Mr. Henry Briggs, of Oxford, the great Mathematician, is lately dead; 74 years of age."§

According to this account, which is more express and determinate than either of the former, he must have been born in the year 1556. After his education at a Grammar school in the country, he was sent to St. John's College, at Cambridge, about the year 1577, and admitted a scholar of the house, about the 5th of November, 1579. In the year 1581, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; that of Master, in 1585, and was chosen a Fellow of the College, on the 29th of March, 1588. His chief study was the mathematics, in which he excelled; and, in the year 1592, was made examiner and lecturer in that faculty, and soon after reader of the physic-lecture founded by Dr. Linacey.

Upon the settlement of Gresham College, he was chosen first professor of geometry there, about the beginning of March, in the year 1596. And some time after he made a table, by the help of which the magnetical declination being given, the height of the pole may be easily found. This table was united to an instrument, described in Dr. Gilbert's 5th book *Of the Loadstone*, and published by Mr. Bondeville, in 1602. In the year 1609, he contracted an acquaintance with the learned Mr. James Usher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, which

continued many years, by letters, two of which are yet extant. In the former of them, which is dated in August, 1610, he tells him, among other things, "That he was engaged in the subject of eclipses." But in the latter, dated the 16th of March, 1615, he acquaints him with his being wholly taken up, and employed, about the noble invention of logarithms, then lately discovered;* in which he had afterwards so great a concern, that it will be necessary to give a more particular account of it. Mr. Wood tells us, that "one Dr. Craig, a Scotchman, coming out of Denmark into his own country, called upon John Neper, Baron of Marcheston, near Edinburgh, and told him, among other discourses, of a new invention in Denmark, by Longomontanus, as 'tis said to save the tedious multiplication and division in astronomical calculations." Neper being solicitous to know farther of him concerning this matter, he could give no other account of it, than that it was by proportionable numbers; which hint Neper taking, he desired him, at his return, to call upon him again. Craig, after some weeks had passed, did so; and Neper then shewed him a rude draught of what he called "*Canon Mirabilis Logarithmorum*," which draught, with some alterations, he printed in 1614. It came afterwards into the hands of our author, Briggs, and into those of William Oughtred, from whom the relation of this matter came.†

As this story is told, one would imagine it came from Mr. Oughtred; but there is no mention of it in his writings. And it seems strange, that Longomontanus, had he any pretensions to it, should have no where laid claim to the honour of this admirable invention,‡ but left the glory of its first discovery to be fully ascribed to the Baron of Marcheston.§

This could not be for want of attention to a thing of that importance, or an opportunity of doing himself justice in so long a course of time; for he lived, as Vossius tells, to the year 1647, and was upwards of 80 years old, when he died.||

* Usher's Letters, p. 12 - 35.

† Athen. Ox: v. 1. c. 549.

‡ Vid. Smith in Vit. H. B. p. 5.

§ See Mac Kenzie's Lives of the Scots' Writers; p. 522.

|| De Natura Artium. Lib. iii. s. 46. p. 130.

Gassendi

* Vit. Hen. Briggii, p. 1.

† Athen. Oxon. v. 1. c. 550. Hist. et Ant. Ox. i. ii. p. 41.

‡ Praef. ad Trigon. Brit.

§ MS. Mr. Baker.

Gassendi, indeed, in the Life of Tycho Brahe, mentions a compendious method of calculation in trigonometry, as discovered by him, in which addition and subtraction was used, instead of multiplication and division. And in one place he adds this remark : *Quod ut fieri posset, docuit postmodum suo Logarithmorum Canone Neperus.**

But that Neper's discovery was altogether different from what was spoken of by Gassendi, may appear by consulting the authors, by which the artifice itself, then used for that purpose, is particularly explained.† This invention was no sooner known, than it gained the applause of all the eminent mathematicians of that age, who found it to answer what the noble author had said of it, in his dedication to Prince Charles—that “ *adminiculo plures quæstiones mathematicæ unius horæ spatio, quam pristina et communiter recepta forma sinuum, tangentium, et secantium, vel integro die absolvantur.*”

But no one more extolled it than Mr. Briggs, who speaks thus of it in the letter above-mentioned. “ Naper, Lord of Markiston, hath set my head and hands to work with his new and admirable logarithms.—I hope to see him this summer, if it please God; for I never saw a book which pleased me better, and made me more wonder.‡ And he kept his resolution; for when summer came on, in the year 1616, he took a journey into Scotland, to converse with him upon that subject, and the summer following made him a second visit. This year the Baron published his *Rabdologia*, in the dedication of which to the Lord Chancellor Seton, he mentions another species of logarithms, different from what he had published in 1614, and which he had invented since that time. His words are these:—“ *Logarithmorum speciem aliam multo præstantiorem nunc etiam inventimus, et creandi methodum una cum eorum usu, si Deus longiorem vitæ et valetudinis concederit, e vulgare statuimus, ipsam autem novi canonis supputationem ob infirman corporis nostri valetudinem viris in hoc studii genere versatis relinquimus; imprimis vero D. Henrico Briggs, Londini publico geometriæ professori, et amico mihi charissimo.*§ It seems, from this passage, as if the Baron, being then sen-

* Tych Brahes Vit. a Pet. Gassend. p. 109, 165, ed. 1655, 4to.

† Vid. Clavium de Astrolab. Lib. i. Lem. 53; Pitisci Trigonomet. Lib. 7. Initium, &c.

‡ Usher's Letters, p. 36.

§ Edinburgi, 1617; 8vo.

sible of his declining health, was desirous, by this public notice of his new method of logarithms, and his expectations from Mr. Briggs, to engage him more firmly in the prosecution of that useful, but very laborious, work, here mentioned. Soon after the publication of the “ *Canon Mirificus Logarithmorum*,” it was translated into English by Mr. Edw. Wright, and sent to the author into Scotland for his perusal, who approved of it very well; but Mr. Wright dying before the book returned from Scotland, the care of the impression was, both by him and the Baron, committed to Mr. Briggs, who published it in the year 1616, containing some account of its excellent uses; and a description of the instrumental table, to find the part proportional, placed at the end. But in the year 1617, after the discovery of the second sort of logarithms, Mr. Briggs, for the sake of his friends and hearers at Gresham College, printed his *Logarithmorum Chilias prima*, which was of that kind, as intimated in the preface, where he says, *Quod autem hi logarithmi deversi sint ab iis, quos charissimus inventor, memorie semper colendæ, in suo edidit Canone Mirifico, sperandum ejus librum posthumum, abunde nobis propediem satisfactum;* and this *Chilias Prima* is what Sir Henry Bourchier refers to in the following passage of a letter, written by him to Dr. Usher: “ Our kind friend, Mr. Briggs, hath lately published a supplement to the most excellent Table of Logarithms, which, I presume, he has sent you.”* This letter is dated the 6th of December, 1617, and that the *Chilias Prima* was printed the same year, appears by the title page. But as the Baron did not die till the 3d of April, 1618,† and as his death is intimated by Mr. Briggs, in the words of his preface just before cited, the book, I presume, was not published before the Baron's decease, when it came out with that preface before it, in which mention is made of a posthumous work, written by the Baron, that might shortly be expected, and was afterwards published by his son, in the year 1619. We find by the passage transcribed above from the Baron's dedication of his *Rabdologia*, that what he purposed to do himself, in relation to the second species of logarithms, was only to give an account how they were made, and explain the use of them; and to leave the labour of their

* Usher's Letters, p. 62.

† MacKenzie ubi supra, p. 513. calculation

calculation to others, and particularly to Mr. Briggs; but he did not live to go through what he intended, and, therefore, after his decease, the MS. being sent to Mr. Briggs, he made several additions to it, as will appear by the following contents of the book itself.

1. *Mirifici logarithmorum canonis constructio, et eorum ad naturales ipsorum numeros habitudines.*

2. *Appendix de alia et præstantiori logarithmorum specie construenda, in qua scilicet unitatis logarithmus est 0.*

3. *Lucubrationes aliquot doctissimi D. Henrici Briggii in Appendicem præmissam.*

4. *Propositiones quædam eminentissimæ ad triangula sphærica mira facilitate resolvenda.*

5. *Annotationes aliquot doctissimi D. Henrici Briggii in Propositiones præmissas.*

Concerning these pieces, the editor has given the following account in his Preface:—“*Lucubrationes aliquot mathematici excellentissimi D. Henrici Briggii, publici apud Londinenses professoris, in memoratas Propositiones et novam hanc logarithmorum speciem, typis mandari curavimus; qui novi hujus canonis supputandi laborem gravissimum pro singulari amicitia quæ illi cum patre meo intercessit, animo libentissimo in se suscepit; creandi methodo, et usuum explanatione, inventori relictis. Nunc autem, ipso ex hac vita evocato, totius negotii onus doctissimi Briggii humeris incumbere, et Sparta hæc ornanda, illi sorte quadam obtigisse videtur.*”* From this account it appears, that, the Baron not living to finish what he had undertaken, in relation to the new logarithms, not only the labour of calculating them, but the other part also, came now to be devolved upon Mr. Briggs; both which he admirably well performed afterwards in his *Arithmetica Logarithmica*. But as the Baron had before claimed to himself the invention of these logarithms, so we find that his son here repeats the same claim; and therefore it may be proper to hear in what manner Mr. Briggs himself relates this matter, in his Preface to his book last-mentioned, where he professedly treats of it. His words are these: *Quod logarithmi isti diversi sunt ab iis, quos clarissimus vir Baro Marchionis in suo edidit Canonem Mirifico, non est quod mireris. Ego enī, cum meis auditoribus Londini, publico in Collegio Gres-*

hamensi horum doctrinam explicarem an-
madverti, multo futurum commodius; si
logarithmus sinus totius servaretur 0, ut in
Canone Mirifico; logarithmus autem par-
tis derimæ ejusdem sinus totius, nempe
sinus 5 graduum 44 m. 21 s. esset
1,0000000000. Atque ea de re scripsi
statim ad ipsum autorem, et quam primum
per anni tempus, et vacacionem a publico
docendi munere licuit, projectus sum Edin-
burgum, ubi humanissime ab eo acceptus
hæsi per integrum mensem. Cum autem
inter nos de horum mutatione sermo ha-
beretur, ille se idem dadum sensisse et
cupivisse dicebat, veruntamen istos quos
jam paraverat, edendos curasse donec
alios, si per negotia et valetudinem lice-
ret, magis commodos perfecisset. Istan au-
tem mutationem ita faciendam cense-
bat; ut 0 esset logarithmus unitatis, et
1,0000000000 sinus totius, quod ego
longe commodissimum esse, non potui non
agnoscere. Cæpi igitur ejus hortatu,
rejectis illis quos antea paraveram, de ho-
rum calculo serio cogitari. Et sequenti
estate iterum projectus Edinburgum ho-
rum, quos hic exhibeo, præcipuos illi os-
tendi, idem etiam tertia estate libentissime
facturus, si Deus illum nobis tam diu
superstitem esse voluisset.

From this relation it appears, that in 1615, Mr. Briggs, in explaining the subject of logarithms to his hearers at Gresham College, as delivered in the *Canon Mirificus*, observed, it would be more commodious, if they were so altered, that 0 should be the logarithm of the whole sine, as in the Canon, and 1,0000000000 be made the logarithm of the tenth part of the whole sine, viz. $5^{\circ} 44' 21''$; and presently after, he acquainted the author of this by a letter; and having calculated some logarithms after that manner, in the year 1616, after his lectures in Trinity Term, he took a journey to Edinburgh to pay him a visit, and shew him what he had done. He was very kindly received by the Baron, and stayed with him a month: and in their conversation upon that head, the Baron told him, he was sensible the logarithms might be altered for the better, before he published his Canon, but chose to have them printed in the manner he had prepared them, till he had leisure and health to make others more commodious, which he thought would be best, if 0 were made the logarithm of an unit, and 1,0000000000 that of the whole sine. Mr. Briggs agreed with him in this; and at his desire, after he came back to London,

* Edinburgi, 1619, 4to.
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den, throwing by those he had calculated upon his former scheme, made others in the manner suggested by the Baron; and having calculated near the first thousand,* which he calls here *præcipuos*, not from their number, but the difficulty and labour of their calculation, the summer following he took a second journey to Edinburgh, and communicated them to the Baron, who highly approved of them, and earnestly pressed him to proceed. It is plain, therefore, they both saw an alteration from the first plan in the Canon would be very convenient, and had formed a different scheme, before they knew each other's sentiments; but when they came afterwards to converse together, Mr. Briggs gave in to that proposed by the Baron, as the more commodious. Upon this plan Mr. Briggs's *Arithmetica Logarithmica* was formed and published in the year 1624. However, Mr. Wingate, in a small tract, which he printed two years after, attributes the invention of this latter kind of logarithms solely to him. "John Neper (says he), Baron Marcheston, in Scotland, hath due right to challenge the first invention of the logarithms in general. Then to Master Henry Briggs, Professor of Geometry, in the University of Oxford, is duly attributed the invention and fabric of that kind of logarithm, which are far more expedite than those of Master Neper's invention." As to the fabric, his claim is incontestible; but how far the invention was his, may, I think, be understood best from his own account of that matter, as he thought fit to relate it himself. The reason of his calling Mr. Briggs Professor of Geometry at Oxford was this: In the year 1719, Sir Henry Savil, Warden of Merton College, having founded both an astronomy and geometry lecture in Oxford, gave the former to Dr. Bainbridge, and offered the latter to Mr. Briggs, which he accepted, and became his first professor in that science. Sir Henry had himself, for some time, discharged that province, and read thirteen lectures upon the first eight propositions of Euclid's Elements, which were afterwards printed;† and then he surrendered the chair to Mr. Briggs, taking leave of his audience, in his last lecture, in these words: *Trado lampadem successori meo, doctissimo viro, qui vos ad*

intima Geometriæ mysteria perducet.—Mr. Briggs entered upon this new province, Jan. 8, that year, which he opened with an eloquent oration; and the week following began his lectures, with the 9th proposition of Euclid, where Sir Henry Savil had left off.‡ However, he continued to hold his professorship at Gresham College till the 25th of July, 1620, and then resigned it.

Upon his going to Oxford, he settled himself at Merton College, and soon after was incorporated Master of Arts into that University, where he continued till his death. In the year 1622, he published a small tract of the *North-west Passage to the South Sea*, through the continent of Virginia, and by Hudson's Bay, prefixing to it only H. B. the initial letters of both his names. The reason that led him to this was, probably, that he was then a member of the company trading to Virginia,† the first English colony in America. His next performance was the great and elaborate work above-mentioned, called *Arithmetica Logarithmica*, containing (as is said in the title) 30,000 logarithms, from 1 to 20,000, and from 90,000 to 100,000, with the addition of another 1000, from 1,000,000 to 101,000 at the end, not expressed in the table. The learned Gerard Vossius, therefore, has been guilty of a mistake, in the account he has given of this book, when he says, *Anno 1624, effulgit Henricus Briggii, Professor prius Londinensis ac postea Oxoniensis. Hic cum accepisset posteriorem logarithmorum formam a Nepero Scoto, inventam, ac sibi ab eo commissum, eam cum chiliadibus viginti et una logarithmorum, ad numeros totidem absolutis, Londini prelo commisit.* In this passage, instead of the word *viginti*, should have been written *triginta*, for the book contains in the whole 31,000 logarithms. To these Mr. Briggs has prefixed a large dissertation, of the nature, construction, and use of logarithms, which part of the work, as has been said, was devolved upon him by the death of the Baron of Marcheston. In this dissertation, he laid down a method for supplying the intermediate numbers from 20,000 to 90,000, which, as he shows, had no remaining difficulty, and required only the time and labour of calculation. And, in order to encourage some skilful

* Praef. ad Chil. prim. Logarith.

† Praef. to the Construction and Use of the Logarithmic Tables. Lond. 1626.
‡ Oxonii, 1621.

* Ibid. in fin.

† Hist. et Ant. Ox. 1. i. p. 144.

‡ MS. Mr. Peck.

§ De Natur. Art. p. 173. h.

persons to undertake this, he offered to furnish them with paper he had by him, ready prepared, and divided into columns proper for that purpose; as likewise to inform them, at what part to begin, that they might not interfere one with another; and promised, when the whole was finished, to endeavour to procure a new edition of the work so completed.* But he was eased of this trouble by the great pains and industry of Mr. Adrian Vlacq, of Ter-Gouw, in Holland, who performed this task with such expedition, as to complete the Canon, and publish it in the year 1628. The reason why Mr. Briggs omitted to do this himself, seems to be suggested by him at the end of his dissertation, where he says, *Superest adhuc logarithmorum usus nobilissimus, et maxime necessarius in doctrina triangulorum sphaericorum quem seorsum, uti spero, peculiari libro exhibeo.* Considering his age at that time, he could scarce expect to live long enough to go through both, and therefore, leaving to others that, wherein his singular skill and abilities were now less necessary, he thought it best to employ them in what they were more peculiarly required. Accordingly he engaged in this other grand design, *De Doctrina Triangulorum*, which he proposed to complete in two books, but lived to write the first only, leaving the second to the care of his old friend, Mr. Henry Gillibrand, who finished the work, and published it under the title of *Trigonometria Britannica*.

In the preface to this treatise, Mr. Gillibrand has given a just encomium on Mr. Briggs, expressed in so good language, and fine a manner, that it might deservedly claim a place here, were the length of it consistent with my design. Thus lived and died this celebrated mathematician, inferior to none whom he left behind him. He finished his life on the 26th of January, 1630, in Merton College, and was buried in the choir of the chapel there, under the honorary monument of Sir Henry Savil, a plain stone being laid over him, with his name only inscribed upon it,† which has been since removed upon the new-paving of the choir.

The following account of him stands yet in the College Register:—Jan. 26, 1630—*Obiit apud nos commensalis, Magister Henricus Briggs, vir quidem moribus ac vita integerrimus; quem in re-*

bus geometricis, quarum studiis primum Cantabrigiae in societate Collegii S. Johannis sese a juventute sua addixerat, dein publicus prelector Londini in Collegio Greshamensi multos per annos sustinuerat, omnium sui temporis eruditissimum Henricus Savilus, ut primo ex fundatione sua geometriae professoris munere fungeretur, Oxonium evocavit; cuius exequias 29th proximi sequente, concione habita a Magistro Sellar, et oratione funebri a Magistro Cressy, una cum primoribus academiae celebravimus.

The learned Mr. Thomas Gataker, who attended his lectures when he was reader of the mathematics at St. John's College, Cambridge, and continued his friendship with him afterwards, when professor of Gresham College, and he himself was preacher of Lincoln's-inn, represents him as highly esteemed by all persons skilled in the mathematics, both at home and abroad; and says, that, desiring him once to give his judgment concerning judicial astrology, his answer was, that he conceived it to be a mere system of groundless conceit.* And Mr. Oughtred calls him the mirror of the age, for excellent skill in geometry.† But his successor at Gresham College, Mr. Isaac Barrow, has given his character more fully, in his oration there upon his admission, wherein he speaks thus of him: *Attestor tuum quod notris agmen ducit in tabulis, omni laude majus, omnique encomio celebratius nomen, doctrina, acumen, solertia, praestantissime Brigii, tu qui logarithmorum, illud praeclarissimum artificium non tua quidam, (quod ad gloriam maxime fecerit), reperisti fortuna; quod aequa laudem meretur, consumasti sed industria, atque omnibus numeris absolvisti; quod inutile forsan adhuc et imperfectum jaceret opus fundamenti sui rudibus obvolutum, nisi subtilissimi tu limam ingenii, et indefessa diligentiam manus, adhibuisses. Qui densas istas numerorum phalanges, dum velut in aciem ordinatam instrueres, totque immensis nobis canones concinnares, tui temporis dispendio nostri otium redemisti, tuo labore nostrum sublevasti tedium, nostro ut somno parceres, ærumnosis te ipsum vigiliis macerasti, dignus propterea, qui innumerabiles a nobis, neque per tuos etiam logarithmos computabiles, gratias reportares.*

* Vindicat. of the Annot. on Jerem. X. 2. p. 87.

† Apolog. ep. against Rich. de Lamam, p. 30.

* In Praefat.

† Athen. Ox. v. i. c. 550.

But though his life was thus spent in close and severe studies, more for the benefit of mankind than his own private interest, yet they do not seem to have affected, or had any bad influence on, his temper; for his letters not only discover an ease and sedateness of mind, but likewise an agreeable cheerfulness and pleasantry. Among the *Poemata Græca et Latina*, written by Mr. Henry Jacob, who was then much celebrated for his skill in philology, there is this epigram upon Mr. Briggs :

Βριγγλαδης ζωστήρ, καὶ ευδρομος ἄσφαυ,
Ευχλειδην φρονειν, καὶ Πολεμαλον ὅλον;
Ην ἐτι τεχνοβιος. μαλα γαρ πελευ αυτοφανε
τις;
Πραξιας θυμεληρος, φρονιδας ἀράνιος
Παυσι δε μιν τεχνης οὐδ' ἀυτη μοιρα θαυμος,
Αγρονομει φυχη, σωμα γεωμετρει.

He wrote many things which are published by other persons.

1. A Table to find the Height of the Pole, the Magnetical Declination being given.

This was published in Mr. Thomas Blondeville's *Theoriques of the Seven Planets*: London, 1602, quarto.

2. Tables for the Improvement of Navigation.

A Table of the Declination of every Minute of the Ecliptick, in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds.

A Table of the Sun's Prostaphæreses.

A Table of the Equations of the Sun's Ephimerides.

A Table of the Sun's Declination.

Tables to find the Height of the Pole in any Latitude, from the Height of the Pole Star.

These tables are printed in the second edition of Mr. Edward Wright's Treatise, entitled, "Certain Errors in Navigation Detected and Corrected :" London, 1610, 4to.*

3. A Description of an Instrumental Table, to find the least Proportion, as devised by Mr. Edward Wright.

This is subjoined to Neper's admirable Table of Logarithms, translated into English by Mr. Wright, and after his death published by Mr. Briggs, with a preface of his own: London, 1616, 1618,† 12mo.

4. *Logarithmorum Chilias prima*; Londini, 1617, 8vo.

5. *Lucubrationes et annotationes in opera postuma I. Neperi* Edinburgi, 1619, 4to.

* See the end of Mr. Wright's preface.

† Whether this be really a second edition or not, I cannot say.

Of this an account has been already given.

6. *Euclidis Elementorum VI. libri priores, secundum vestra exemplaria restituti, ex versiorie Latina Frederici Commandini, aliquam multis in locis castigati*: Londini, 1620, folio.

This was printed without his name to it.

7. A Treatise of the North-west Passage to the South Sea, through the Continent of Virginia, and by Fretum Hudson: by H. B. London, 1622, 4to.

This was reprinted in Purchases Pilgrimes, vol. iii. p. 852.

8. *Arithmetica Logarithmica*, sive *Logarithmorum chiliades triginta*, pro numeris naturali serie crescentibus ab unitate ad 100,000, una cum canone triangulorum, seu tabula artificialium sinuum, tangentium et secantium ad radium 5,0000000000 et ad singula scrupula prima quadrantis. Quibus novum traditur compendium, quo nullum nec admirabilius nec utilius ad solvenda pleraque problemata arithmeticæ et geometricæ. Hos numeros primus invenit clarissimus vir, JOANNES NEPERUS, Bar. Merchistonii eos autem ex ejusdem sententia mutavit, eorumque ortum et usum illustravit, HENRICUS BRIGGS, in celeberrima academia Oxoniensi Professor Savilianus. Editio secunda, aucta per Adrianum Vlacq. Goudanum; Goudæ, 1628, folio.

This edition, soon after his death, was translated into English, with the following title:

Logarithmical Arithmeticke, or Tables of Logarithms, for absolute numbers from an unit to 1,000,000, as also for signs, tangents, and secantes, for every minute of a quadrant, with a plain description of their use in Arithmeticke, Geometry, Navigation, &c. These numbers were first invented by the most excellent John Neper, Baron of Merchiston, and the same were transformed, and the foundation and use of them illustrated with his approbation, by Henry Briggs, Sir Henry Savile's Professor of Geometry, in the University of Oxford; the uses whereof were written in Latin by the author himself; and since his death published in English by diverse of his friends, according to his mind, for the benefit of such as understand not the Latin tongue. London, 1631, folio.

9. *Trigonometria Britannica*, sive de doctrina triangulorum libri duo, &c. Goudæ, 1633, folio.

The whole title of this Treatise has been given before, among the works of Mr. Gilibrand, who composed the second

second book, after the death of Mr. Briggs, and published them both. Mr. Sherburne, therefore, was mistaken in saying, "This book was put forth by Mr. Briggs."^{*}

10. Two Letters to the learned James Usher.

These are published in the collection of the learned Archbishop Usher's Letters, Number iv. and xvi. London, 1686, folio.

11. *Mathematica ab antiquis minus cognita.*

This is a summary account of the most observable inventions of modern mathematicians, communicated by Mr. Briggs, to Dr. George Hakewell, and published by him in several editions of his Apologie: London, folio.

Besides the things above-mentioned, Mr. Briggs wrote some others, which have never been published.

1. Commentaries on the Geometry of Peter Ramus.

Mr. Wood says, that after the author's death, this Treatise came into the hands of Mr. John Greaves, from him to his brother Dr. Thomas Greaves, and then to Mr. Theodore Haak, a Fellow of the Royal Society.[†]

2. *Duae epistolæ ad celeberrimum virum, Christianum Sever. Longomontanum.*

One of these letters contained some remarks upon a treatise of Longomontanus, about squaring the circle, and the other a defence of Arithmetical Geo-

metry. Both of them were in the possession of Dr. Smith, who intended to publish them, but did not live to execute his design.*

These which follow, are in the hands of Mr. Jones.

1. *Animadversiones Geometricæ, 4to.*

2. *De eodem argumento, 4to.*

Both these treatises contain great variety of geometrical propositions concerning the properties of many figures, with several arithmetical computations, relating to the circle, angular sections, &c.

3 An English Treatise of Common Arithmetic, folio.

In this are contained, not only the vulgar rules, but also the manner of extracting the square and cube roots, with the rules of proportion, allegation, arithmetical, and geometrical progression.

4. A Letter to Mr. Clarke, of Gravesend, dated from Gresham College, February 25, 1606, with which he sends him the description of a ruler, called Bedwell's ruler, with directions how to draw it.

This Mr. Bedwell was a clergyman, who had a living at Tottenham,[†] and was one of the seven in that class at Westminster, who were appointed by King James I. to revise the English translation of the bible.[‡]

* See Usher's Letters.

† Fuller's Church History of Brit. l. x. page 45.

‡ Vit. H. Brigg. p. 19.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analysis of scarce and curious Books.

Micro-cosmographie: or a Peece of the World Discovered; in Essays and Characters. The fifth edition, much enlarged. 16^o Lond. 1629.

THIS work, which has been often attributed to Edward Blount, was really written, according to Anthony Wood, by John Earle, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, whose "younger years were adorned with oratory, poetry, and witty fancies; and his elder years with quaint preaching, and subtle disputes."

Honest Isaac Walton, speaking of Mr. Hooker, and King James, says, "Nor did his son, our late King Charles I. ever mention him but with the same reverence, enjoining his son, our now gracious king, to be studious in Mr. Hooker's books. And our learned antiquary, Mr. Camden, mentioning the death, the modesty, and other virtues, of Mr. Hooker, and magnifying his books, wish't, that for the honour of this, and benefit of other nations, they were turn'd into the universal language.

language. Which work, though undertaken by many, yet they have been weary, and forsaken it; but the reader may now expect it, having been long since begun, and lately finisht, by the happy pen of Dr. Earl, late Lord Bishop of Salisbury, of whom I may justly say, (and let it not offend him, because it is such a truth as ought not to be concealed from posterity, or those that now live, and yet know him not,) that since Mr. Hooker dyed, none have lived whom God hath blest with more innocent wisdom, more sanctified learning, or a more pious, peaceable, primitive temper: so that this excellent person seems to be only like himself, and our venerable Richard Hooker, and only fit to make the learned of all nations happy, in knowing what hath been too long confin'd to the language of our little island."

Such was the character of Bishop Earle, who having retired to Oxford during the great plague, died there November 17th, 1665, and was buried in the chapel of Merton College, where he had been admitted as a scholar in 1620.

The date of the first edition of the "Micro-cosmographie," has not come to our knowledge. The fourth, fifth, and sixth editions, were dated in 1628, 1629, and 1630: and the author of "Censura Literaria," mentions a re-publication of it in 1731. From the characters, which are no less than seventy-seven in number, the following have been selected. In a few instances they may, perhaps, bear particular allusion to manners, which are now obsolete; but, in general, they will be found to exhibit traits which cannot be mistaken, even at the present hour.

A Grave Divine,

" Is one that knows the burden of his calling, and hath studied to make his shoulders sufficient: for which he hath not beene hasty to launch foorth of his port the Universitie, but expected the ballast of learning, and the wind of opportunitie. Divinity is not the beginning, but the end of his studies, to which hee takes the ordinary stayte, and makes the art his way. Hee counts it not prophanenesse to be polisht with humane reading, or to smooth his way by Aristotle to schoole-divinity. He has sounded both religions, and anchor'd in the best, and is a protestant out of judgement, not faction, not because his country, but his reason, is on this side. The ministry is his choyce, not refuge, and yet the pulpit not his itch, but feare. His discourse

there is substance, not all rhetorique, and he utters more things then words. His speech is not helpt with inforne'd action, but the matter acts it selfe. He shoots all his meditations at one butt: and beats vpon his text, not the cushion, making his hearers, not the pulpit, groane. In citing of Popish errors, he cuts them with arguments, not cudgels them with barren invectives: and labours more to shew the truth of his cause, then the spleene. His sermon is limited by the method, not the houre-glasse; and his devotion goes along with him out of the pulpit. Hee comes not up thrice a weeke, because he would not bee idle, nor talkes three houres together, because hee would not talke nothing: but his tongue preaches at fit times, and his conversation is the every dayes exercise. In matters of ceremonie, hee is not ceremonious, but thinkes hee owes that reverence to the church, to bow his judgement to it, and make more conscience of schisme, then a surplesse. Hee esteemes the churche's glory, and however wee jarre with Rome, would not have our confusion distinguish us. In Symoniacall purchases, he thinkes his soule goes in the bargaine, and is loth to come by promotion so deere. Yet his worth at the length advances him, and the price of his own merit buyes him a living. He is no base grater of his tythes, and will not wrangle for the odde egge. The lawyer is the only man he hinders, he is spited for taking up quarrels. He is a main pillar of our church, though not yet deane nor canon, and his life our religion's best apologie: his death is his last sermon, where, in the pulpit of his bed, hee instructs men to dye by his example."

A Meere Emptie Wit,

" Is like one that spends on the stocke without any revenues comming in, and will shortly be no wit at al: for learning is the fuell to this fire of wit, which, if it wants this feeding, eates out it selfe. A good conceit or two bates of such a man, and makes a sensible weakning in him: and his braine recovers it not a yeare after. The rest of him are bubbles and flashes, darted out on the sudden, which, if you take them while they are warme, may be laugh at; if they coole, are nothing. He speaks best on the present apprehension, for meditation stupifies him, and the more he is in travell, the lesse he brings forth. His things come off then, as in a nauseating stomach, where there is nothing to cast vp straines, and convulsions, and some astonishing bumbast

bambast which men onely, till they understand, are scar'd with. A verse, or some such worke, he may sometimes get up to, but seldom above the stature of an Epigram, and that with some reliefe out of Martial, which is the ordinary companion of his pocket, and he reades him as he were inspired. Such men are commonly the trifling things of the world, good to make merry the companie, and whom only men have to doe withall, when they have nothing to doe, and none are lesse their friends, then who are most their companie. Here they vent themselves o're a cup somewhat more lastingly, all their words goe for jests, and all their jests for nothing. They are nimble in the fancy of some ridiculous thing, and reasonable goad in the expression. Nothing stops a jest when its comming, neither friends, nor danger, but it must out howsoever, though their blood come out after, and then they emphatically raile, and are emphatically beaten, and commonly are men reasonable familiar to this. Briefly, they are such whose life is but to laugh, and be laught at: and onely wits in jest, and fooles in earnest."

An Antiquary.

"Hee is a man strangely thirstie of time past, and an enemie indeed to his maw, whence hee fetches out many things when they are now all rotten and stinking. Hee is one that hath that unnatuall disease, to bee enamour'd of old age and wrinkles, and loves all things, (as Dutchmen doe cheese,) the better for being mouldy and worme-eaten. Hee is of our religion, because wee say it is most ancient; and yet a broken statue would almost make him an idolater. A great admirer hee is of the rust of old monuments, and reades only those characters, where time hath eaten out the letters. Hee will goe you forty miles to see a saints well, or ruin'd abbey: and if there be but a crosse or stone footstoole in the way, heel be considering it so long, till he forget his journey. His estate consists much in shekels, and Roman coynes, and hee hath more pictures of Cæsar then James or Elizabeth: beggers cozen him with musty things, which they have rakt from dunghils, and he preserves their rags for precious reliques. He loves no library, but where there are more spiders volumes then authors, and looks with great admiration on the antique work of cobwebs. Printed books he contemnes as a novelty of this latter age; but a manuscript

hee pores on everlastingly, especially if the cover be all moth-eaten, and the dust make a parenthesis betwene every syllable. He would give all the books in his study (which are rarities all,) for one of the old Romaue binding, or sixe lines of Tully in his owne hand. His chamber is hung commonly with strange beasts skins, and is a kind of charnel-house of bones extraordinary, and his discourse upon them, if you will heare him, shall last longer. His very attyre is that which is the eldest out of fashion, and you may picke a criticisime out of his breeches. He never lookes upon himself till he is gray haird, and then he is pleased with his owne antiquitie. His grave does not fright him, for he has been us'd to sepulchres, and hee likes death the better, because it gathers him to his fathers."

A Good Old Man.

" Is the best antiquitie, and which we may with least vanitie admire. One, whom time hath been thus long a working, and like winter-fruit ripened, when others are shaken downe. He hath taken out as many lessons of the world, as dayes, and learn't the best thing in it, the vanitie of it. He lookes ore his former life, as a danger well past, and would not hazard himselfe to begin againe. His lust was long broken before his bodie, yet he is glad this temptation is broke too, and that he is fortified from it by this weakness. The next door of death sads him not, but he expects it calmly as his turne in nature: and feares more his recyoling back to childishness than dust. All men look on him as a common father, and on old age, for his sake, as a reverent thing. His very presence, and face, puts vice out of countenance, and makes it an indecorum in a vicious man. He practises his experience on youth, without the harshness of reprove, and in his counsell is good companie. He has some old stories still of his owne seeing to confirm what he sayes, and makes them better in the telling: yet is not troublesome neither with the same tale again, but remembers with them, how oft he has told them. His old sayings and moralls seem proper to his beard: and the poetrie of Cato does well out of his mouth, and he speaks it as if he were the author. He is not apt to put the boy on a younger man, nor the foole on a boy, but can distinguish gravity from a sowre looke, and the lesse testie he is, the more regarded. You must pardon him, if he like his own times better then these, because those things are follies to him now, that were wisdom

wisdom then: yet he makes us of that opinion too, when we see him, and conjecture those times by so good a relick. He is a man capable of a dearness with the youngest men; yet he is not youthfuller for them, but they older for him, and no man credits more his acquaintance. He goes away at least too soone whensoever, with all mens sorrow but his owne, and his memory is fresh, when it is twice as old."

A plain Country Fellow,

"Is one that manures his ground well, but lets himself lie fallow and until'd. He has reason enough to doe his busnesse, and not enough to be idle or melancholy. He seems to have the punishment of Nebuchadnezzar; for his conversation is among beasts, and his tallons none of the shortest, only he eats not grass, because he loves not sallets. His hand guides the plough, and the plough his thoughts, and his ditch and landmarke is the very mound of his meditations. He expostulates with his oxen very-understandingly, and speaks *gee* and *ree*, better than English. His mind is not much distracted with objects: but if a good fat cowe come in his way, he stands dumbe and astonisht, and though his haste be never so great, will fix here half an hours contemplation. His habitation is some poore thatcht roof distinguisht from his barn, by the loop-holes that let out smoak, which the rain had long washed through, but for the double cieling of bacon on the inside, which has hung there from his grandsires time, and is yet to make rashers for posterity. His dinner is his other worke, for he sweats at it as much as at his labour; he is a terrible fastner on a piece of beef, and you may hope to stave the guard off sooner. His religion is a part of his copyhold, which he takes from his lundlord, and refers it wholly to his discretion. Yet if he give him leave, he is a good Christian to his power, (that is) comes to church in his best clothes, and sits there with his neighbours, where he is capable onely of two prayers, for rain and fair weather. He apprehends Gods blessings onely in a good year, or a fat pasture, and never praises him but on good ground. Sunday he esteems a day to make merrie in, and thinks a bag-pipe as essential to it, as evening-prayer, where he walks very solemnly after service, with his hands coupled behind him, and censures the dauncing of his parish. His compliment with his neighbour, is a good thumpe on the buck; and his salu-

tation, commonly some blunt curse. He thinkes nothing to bee vices, but pride and all ill husbandrie, from which he will gravely dissuade the youth, and has some thrifty hobnayle proverbs to clout his discourse. He is a niggard all the week, except onely market-day, where if his corn sell well, he thinks he may be drunk with a good conscience. His feet never stink so unbecomingly, as when he trots after a lawyer in Westminister-hall, and even cleaves the ground with hard scrapings, in beseeching his worship to take his money. He is sensible of no calamity, but the burning of a stacke of corne, or the overflowing of a meadow; and thinks Noah's flood the greatest plague that ever was, not because it drowned the world, but spoiled the grasse. For death he is never troublid; and if he get in but his harvest before, let it come when it will, he cares not.

Observations in the Art of English Poesie. By Thomas Campion. Wherein it is demonstratively proved, and by example confirmed, that the English tongue will receive eight severall kinds of numbers, proper to it selfe, which are all in this booke set forth, and were never before this time by any man attempted.

Printed at London, by Richard Field, for Andrew Wise. 1602, 12mo.

It cannot be unknown to many of our readers, that in the age of Queen Elizabeth, the introduction of the Roman Measures into English verse, was a project favoured both by Spenser and Sir Philip Sydney. In defence of this singular perversion of our native poetry, the present treatise was penned, with the intention of proving not only that the "custome of riming" was vulgar, but "unartificial."

"In lack-learning times, (observes Campion,) and in barbarized Italy, began that vulgar and easie kind of Poesie, which is now in use throughout most parts of Christendome, which we abusively call Rime and Meter, of Rithmus and Metrum, of which I will now discourse."

The reasons against Rhyme are principally derived from the author's blind attachment to the Greek and Roman classics: by whom he considers the foundation of all human wisdom to have been laid, and from whom the knowledge of all antiquity is derived to us. In eight succeeding chapters, as many "kinds of English numbers, simple or compound," are briefly described. The first is, "our Iambick pure and licentiate;" "the second,

cond, that which I call our Dimeter, being derived either from the end of our Iambick, or from the beginning of our Trochaick;" the third, "is our English Trochaick verse: the fourth, our English Elegeick: the fist, sixth, and seaventh, our English Sapphick, and two other Lyrical numbers, the one beginning with that verse which I call our Dimeter, the other ending with the same;" the eighth and last, is a kind of Anacreontic verse.

"These numbers," he adds, "which by my long observation I have found agreeable with the nature of our sillables, I have set forth for the benefit of our language, which I presume the learned will not only imitate, but also polish and amplify with their own inventions."

The first of the Lyrical numbers alluded to in the eighth chapter, we shall here transcribe:

"Rose-cheekt Laura come,
Sing thou smoothly with thy beauties
Silent musick, either other
Sweetely gracing.

"Lovely formes do flowe,
From content devinely framed,
Heav'n is musick, and thy beauties
Birth is heavenly.

"These dull notes we sing,
Discordes neede for helps to grace them,
Only beauty purely loving,
Knowes no discord.

"But still mooves delight,
Like clear springs renu'd by flowing
Ever perfitt, ever in them-
Selves eternall."

Hexameter and Pentameter verses, it may be observed, of which Gabriel Harvey had wished to be epitaphed the inventor, and which had been so frequently written by Stansurst and Fraunce, form no part of Campion's assemblage.

Campion's work was soon answered in another treatise, by Daniel, whose reasoning, united to the ridicule of one or two of our satirical poets, seems to have placed rhyme upon its proper basis in general estimation; and to have prevented the world from being inundated with affected imitations of measures, with which the native genius of our language could not assimilate. The defence of Rhyme, against a pamphlet, entitled "Observations in the Art of English Poesie," by Samuel Daniel, was printed at London, 1607. 16mo.

The Works of Master George Wither, of Lincolnes Inne, gentleman, containing
MONTULY MAG. No. 190.

Satyrs, Epigrams, Eclogues, Sonnets, and Poems; whereunto is annexed a Paraphrase on the Creed and the Lords Prayer." 8vo. London, 1620.

"The Shepheard's Pipe," which was really written by William Browne, forming a considerable portion of the present volume, without any mention of the name of that author in the first title, has sometimes occasioned this edition of "The Workes of Master George Wither," to be considered as spurious. It is supposed to have been published at the time without Wither's leave, and contains likewise, "other Eclogues, by Master Brooke, and Master Davies."

The following is a specimen of one part of the Dialogue in the "Shepheard's Pipe."

ROGET.

Ah Willie, Willie, why should I
Sound my notes of jollity?
Since no sooner can I play,
Any pleasing roundelay,
But some one or other still,
'Gins to descant on my quill;
And will say, by this, he me
Meaneth in his minstralsie:
If I chance to name an asse
In my song, it comes to passe;
One or other, sure will take it
As his proper name, and make it
Fit to tell his nature to.
Thus what 'ere I chance to do,
Happens to my losse; and brings
To my name the venom'd stings
Of ill report: How should I
Sound them notes of jollitie?

At the end of all are these Sonnets.

I.
Hence away, thou Syren leave me,
Pish, unclasp these wanton armes,
Sugred words can neare deceive me,
Though thou prove a thousand charms:
Fie, fie, forbear; no common snare
-Can ever my affection chains;
Thy sugred baites of love deceits
Are all bestow'd on me in vaine.
I have elsewhere vow'd a duty,
Turne away thy tempting eye,
Shew not me thy painted beauty,
These impostures I defy:
My spirit lothes where gawdy clothes,
And feigned othes, may love obtaine;
I love her whose looks sweare no,
That all thy labour will be vaine.
I am no slave to such as you be,
Nor shall that soft snowy breast,
Rowling eye, and lip of ruby,
Ever rob me of my rest:
Go, go, display thy beauty's ray,
To some more soon enamour'd swain;
Thy forced wiles, of sithes and smiles,
Are all bestow'd on me in vaine.

Can

[Oct. 1,

Can he prize the tainted posies,
That on others breasts are worne,
Which may pluck the virgin roses,
From the never-touched thorne?
I can go rest on her sweet breast,
That is the pride of Cinthia's traine,
Then stay the tongue, thy Mermaids song
Is all bestow'd on me in vaine.

He is a foole that basely dallies,
Where each peasant mates with him;
Shall I haunt the thronged vallies,
Where there's noble hills to clime?
No, no, though clownes are scar'd with
frownes,
I know the best can but disdaine;
Then those I'll prove, so will thy love
Be all bestow'd on me in vaine.

Yet I would not daigne embraces
With the fairest Queenes that bee,
If another shar'd those graces,
Which they had bestow'd on me;
I'll grant that one my love, where none
Shall come to rob me of my gaine;
The fickle heart makes teares and art,
And all bestow'd on me in vaine.

I doe scorne to vow a duty,
Where each lustfull lad may woe;
Give me her, whose sunne-like beauty
Buzzards dare not sore unto:
Shee it is affords the blisse,
For which I would refuse no paine;
But such as you fond fooles adieu,
You seeke to captive me in vaine.

Shee that's proud in the beginning,
And disdaines each looker on,
Is a Harpie in the winning,
But a turtle being won:
What 'ere betide she'll neere divide
The favour she to one doth daine;
But fondlings love uncertain proves,
All all that trust in them are vaine.

Therefore know when I enjoy one,
And for love employ my breath,
Shee I court shall be a coy one,
Though I purchase with my death
The pleasures there few aime at dare;
But if perhaps a lover plaine,
She is not woone, nor I undone,
By placing of my love in vaine.

Leave me then, thou Syren, leave me,
Take away these charmed armes,
Craft thou see'st can neere deceive me,
I am proofer 'gainst womens charmes;
Oft fooles assay to lead astray,
The heart that constant must remaine,
But I the while do sit and smile,
To see them spend their love in vaine.

II.

Shall I wasting in despair,
Die because a woman's faire;
Or my cheekes make pale with care,
'Cause anothers rosie are?
Be shee fairer then the dae,
Or the flowery meedes of May,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be.

Shall my foolish heart be pinde,
'Cause I see a woman's kinde,
Or a well disposed nature,
Joyned in a comely feature?
Be she kinde or meeker than
Turtle-dove or pelican,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kinde she be.

Shall a woman's vertues make
Me to perish for her sake;
Or her merits value knowne,
Make me quite forget my owne?
Be she with that goodnes blest,
That may merit name of best,
If she seeme not so to me,
What care I how good she be.

'Cause her fortune seemes too high,
Should I play the foole and die?
He that beares a noble minde,
If not outward helpe he finde,
Thinke what with them he would do,
That without them dares to woot;
And unlesse that minde I see,
What care I how great she bee.

Great, or good, or kinde, or faire,
I will n're the more despaine;
If she love me, then beleeve,
I will die ere she shall grieve;
If she slight me when I woe,
I can slight and bid her goe,
If she be not fit for me,
What care I how others be.

Bishop Percy, who has given the last of these songs among the "Reliques of our ancient Poetry," from an edition of the "Mistress of Philarete," 8vo. 1622, has also given us the following account of Wither:—"George Wither was born June 11th, 1583, and in his younger years distinguished himself by some pastoral pieces, that were not inelegant; but growing afterwards involved in the political and religious disputes in the times of James I. and Charles I. he employed his poetical vein in severe pasquils on the court and clergy, and was occasionally a sufferer for the freedom of his pen. In the civil war that ensued, he exerted himself in the service of the parliament, and became a considerable sharer in the spoils. He was even one of those provincial tyrants, whom Oliver distributed over the kingdom under the name of Major Generals; and had the fleecing of the county of Surrey: but surviving the restoration, he outlived both his power and his affluence; and giving bent to his chagrin in libels on the court, was long a prisoner in Newgate, and the Tower. He died at length on the 2d of May, 1667."

The works of Wither are now all extremely scarce, although the impressions of many of them were more numerous than will be easily believed.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

KING JAMES II. and ISAAC VOSSIUS,
a Prebendary of Windsor.

"HOW comes it," said the king, "that the Greeks and the Romans had better poets, orators, and historians, than we have?" "And it please your majesty," replied the prebendary, with an honest bluntness, "Greece and Rome were commonwealths, but monarchy never encourages those fine arts."

ANECDOTE OF MR. GRIGNION.

When the late Mr. Grignion, then only nineteen years of age, went to Paris with letters of recommendation to Dr. Atterbury (then in exile), his comprehensive mind and talents pleased the bishop so highly, that he always called him "son;" and Grignion (proud of the compliment) always called him "father." Mr. G. remained in Paris till the prelate died, and took his passage (from Dieppe, in Normandy) for England, in the vessel which had the body of the bishop on board, (sent for interment in Westminster Abbey.) The vessel was beating about in the Channel, by adverse winds and storms, for six or eight weeks, the sailors repeatedly attempting to heave the body of the bishop overboard, thinking it occasioned the storm, which the captain constantly checked. When the vessel arrived at Dover Pier, Mr. Grignion found a party of custom-house officers, who had been in waiting upwards of a month; and on the coffin being opened, between the wooden case and leaden one, was found contraband lace to a great amount, which they seized. The captain was no doubt in the secret, which made him prevent his men from throwing the corpse into the sea.

BECKES AND BUMS.

A passage in Shakespeare's "*Timon of Athens*," has baffled the whole host of his commentators. It is where Aperantes entering Timon's Levee, observes:

"What a coil is here,
"Serving of becks, and jutting out of bums."

Shakespeare not unfrequently brings in words that are purely provincial. The word "Beck," introduced here, is used in Scotland to signify the *Curtsey*, or *Salutation*, by ladies, as the "Bow," or "jutting out the bum," is the mode of saluting by gentlemen.

It is not unamusing to peruse the nonsensical observations made by the various Annotators on this passage. One of them, thinks *beck* is derived from the Saxon, and means a *nod of the head*. Another supposes it ought to be written, "beek;" or "serving of beeks," as if Timon's visitors were a company of amorous, "billing," turtle-doves! And Dr. Samuel Johnson, not understanding it, dictatorially pronounces the passage "ancient nonsense."

ALBERONI.

Campistron, the poet, having been robbed while travelling through Italy, arrived almost naked at a village in the Parmesan, of which Julio Alberoni was minister. The ecclesiastic gave him a very friendly reception, and supplied him with clothes and money to continue his journey to Rome. Campistron afterwards visited Italy a second time, as secretary to the Duke de Vendôme. He had not forgotten his benefactor, in the vicinity of whose residence the army was encamped; he mentioned him to Vendôme, who sent for Alberoni, conversed with him for some time, and employed him in various affairs, in which he acquitted himself so well, as to gain the esteem and friendship of the duke. This led to his subsequent acquaintance with the Princess Ursini; and thus he ascended, step by step, to the dignity of cardinal, and prime-minister of Spain.

NATURAL DAUGHTER OF JAMES II.

A natural daughter of King James II. was convicted of *friends'* principles, and imprisoned for the same, with Thomas Ellwood, &c. Upon her being engaged to a young man for marriage, and the day fixed, as they were on the road, the coach overturned, and her intended husband was killed, and his brother broke his leg; she staid in London, and nursed the young man till recovered, when, assuming some habit of disguise, she travelled on foot to the Isle of Ely, and enquiring at some friend's house for employment, the master asked her, "What she could do?" She answered, "She was willing to put her hand to any thing." He then said, "Canst thou reap?" She replied, "She could hardly tell; but if he pleased she would try." So he sent her into the field, and before evening she discovered herself to be so great a proficient at reaping, as to be called "Queen of the Reapers." She constantly attended

attended the adjacent meeting; and observing a rock hard by, she either put up with a natural cave in the rock, or had a cell made therein, where she lived quite recluse, spinning for her employment. She told Sarah Taylor, that she "enjoyed such contentment and peace, that she would not leave her cell and spinning-wheel to be Queen of England." She had been at most of the European courts, particularly the Hanoverian and Prussian; and the Pretender being her supposed brother, she once travelled by chaise into Scotland to see him.

DR. DARWIN.

The late Dr. Darwin had an impediment in his speech: he was sent for by a lady who was ill of a violent cold: she was a constant church-goer in all weathers. The doctor observed, that she might thank the d—d church for her cold. The lady was quite shocked, which the doctor perceiving, rectified the error by saying, "Madam, I said, that you might thank the d—d damp church for your cold."

FAMILY PRIDE.

A notorious culprit, who suffered some years since at Salisbury, and the last of three brothers who had been executed for similar offences, after sentence was passed, said, "My Lord, I humbly thank you."—His lordship astonished, asked him for what? "Because, my Lord, I thought I should have been hung in chains, which would have been a disgrace to the family."

ANECDOTES of EDWARD III. the Battles of CRESSY, AGINCOURT; HENRY V. &c.

When the war commenced between Philip le Bel, and the Earl of Flanders, Edward III. wished to serve the Flemings. Being in bed with the queen, his wife, Philip's sister, he affected to sigh deeply. The queen asked him the reason. "It is (said he) because the king, your brother, is betrayed, and through treachery will soon be in the hands of his enemies; but it is a secret which I confide to you." The queen got up very early in the morning, and wrote what she had heard to her brother. The affrighted Prince immediately broke up his camp, leaving behind him all his tents and baggage. *Chronique de Gilles Le Muisit, M.S. 14 Cent.*

This chronicler ascribes the defeat of the French at Cressy, to the small resistance made by the Genoese Cross-bowmen. They had left their armour among the baggage, and so could not sustain the

discharge of the English archers. He makes the loss of the French only five thousand infantry, and seven hundred men at arms, or heavy-armed cavalry. The famous story of the six burghers of Calais appears by our author, a contemporary writer, to be a fiction. Froissart is the only writer of the day who mentions it, and he wrote long after the event.

Amelgard, a priest of Liege, in his *Manuscript Chronicle*, c. 7. f. 6, ascribes the success of Henry V. to the prevalence of an unnatural crime among the French, and divine justice.

He says, that at the battle of Agincourt, the French were four times more numerous than the English. He adds, but without authority, that Henry, before resolving to try the issue of war, offered the restitution of Calais, and a large sum of money; and says, that at the instant the action was going to commence, Henry harangued his troops in these words :

" Dear and brave companions, the hour is come when you must fight, not for glory and renown, but for life. The presumption and cruelty of the French are known; it is certain, that if by fear and cowardice you suffer yourselves to be conquered, they will not spare one of you, but devour you like a flock of sheep. This bad fortune will not be mine, not that of the princes of my family, because, under the hopes of drawing from us a heavy ransom, the enemy will be much more careful to preserve than to destroy us. But for you there is no resource, but in your courage; and you cannot flatter yourselves, that the hope of profit will induce to spare your lives a nation which bears you the most inveterate hatred. If then you prefer life to death, recollect, like heroes, the race from which you spring, the glory and the renown which the English have acquired in war, and fight like valiant and courageous men, for the preservation of your lives."

The writer of this has not the opportunity of comparing Thomas de Elmham with the above; but the reader will, no doubt, be amused by contrasting it with the celebrated speech of Shakspeare.

Copy of a Letter from SIR PETER PETT, to the Primate of Ireland, BOYLE. Anno. 1678.

May it please your Grace,
If I had not the obligation on me to
return your Grace my humble thanks
for

for the favour of your's to me, of the 24th of August last, yet should I be awakened by the Providence of God and his vicegerent in these realmes, placing the primacy of Ireland in your Grace, so far as to shew myself, on that occasion, among the joyful number of the congratulators to your Grace; who having so long borne the fatigue of preserving the church of Ireland, have, with justice, had its highest title given you. I here, with this address to your Grace, offer you a present of such ecclesiastical news, as, perhaps, may not be unworthy of your thoughts in this conjuncture of affairs.

I here enclose for your Grace part of the result of the Bishops numbering the people in England, some few years ago, which has kept the Nonconformists, and particularly the Papists, here, from valuing themselves upon their numbers, as formerly. I have not yet had the numbers of the persuasions in religion in the province of Yorke, but have took care to have it, and your Grace will be sure then to have it from me. The province of Yorke I account, both in taxes and numbers of people, to be but a little more than a sixth part to that of Canterbury, though, yet I believe, the Papists in that province are more in proportion to the number of the rest of the people, than in the province of Canterbury. Your Grace may please to take notice, that none under the age of communicants, viz. sixteen, were numbered in the province of Canterbury. From hence your Grace will better see the number of the people of England (formerly, by all calculations, guessed at to be six millions), than from any other meanes, since the number of those under sixteen is allowed to be equal to that above. The total of the Papists, by this survey, in all the province of Canterbury, is not so great as some foolish timorous people lately said out, that it was in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields, where I lodge. But the numbering of them by the Lords the Bishops, hath been of great use to the Church and State, for taking their measures.

I am to be so bold with your Grace, as to entreat you to part with this to none. The Bishop of London, who was the great promoter of it, and who only has given copies of it, hath (as his Sutor, the Bishop of Lincoln, told me) given out but three or four, viz. one to the King, and those others to his Ministers; and, upon my confidence to desire it of him,

sent it me with a complement of my being fit to be trusted with it, and desire to me not to part with it to many of my friends, if to any.

I here likewise enclose for your Grace, the form of an additional prayer, that was sent the day before the late Fast, to be used in all the churches here in town: the occasion of composing it was, that in the printed book of prayers a fortnight before composed for the Fast, the House of Commons, by some of their Members, desiring the Bishops, that some more zealous prayer than those might be found; and one in the House having said, that the composer had been too meal-mouthed and timorous, the enclosed very pathetical prayer was penned, and used to the great satisfaction of the people; and so carefull were the ministry, who read it that day at Westminster, to give content to the people thereby, that of their own accord they read the word Popish, adding it in some parts of the prayer, where 'twould be congruous to the sense, and thus particularly the Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, added that word to the prayer, who that day read prayers in the Cathedral.

About ten days ago, there was a great debate in a full Committee of the House of Lords, about making the renouncing of transubstantiation to be a part of the Test, and it was, by three or four voices, carried at the Committee, that it should not be part thereof; all the Bishops' Bench was for the affirmative, except Canterbury, Rochester, and Ely; Dr. Gunning, Bishop of Ely, then declared, that the Papists, in adoring the host, were no idolators; but, in a very long and learned speech by the Bishop of Lincoln, in reply to him (which, with great applause of that Bishop, is generally discoursed of here), the Church of Rome was charged by him to be idolatrous, not only in worshipping the bread, but in praying to saints and images. And, within a few days afterward, it was carried in the House, to make the renouncing part of the Test, who, it seems, did not agree with the Committee, and where proxies could not be used, as in the House: but yet it was carried in the House, that the Duke should be exempted from the Test, by way of proviso. All the Bishops' Bench in the House was against the Duke's proviso, except Durham; Rochester went out a little before the question, and Canterbury was not there. Some days after that,

that, the Commons being desired to assent to the Bill of the Test, with the Duke's proviso, the said proviso was carried among them only by three voices.

Every day here produceth both action and likewise learned and smart discourses against the Papists in print; and the *Spes et Ratio Studiorum* is deservedly in *Cæsare tantum*. One of my Lord Treasurer's sons told me, that, since the searching into the late plot hath took up the time of the King's Ministers, his father hath not slept above four hours any night. Mr. Oates having, before the House of Commons, accused the Queen of high treason, they desired the Lords to concurr with them in an address to the King, to remove her from Whitehall, which the Lords, in a conference, thought fit not to agree with them in, as not satisfied (I suppose) with Oates's reason for his accusation.

When your Grace shal have leisure, from your more important affairs, to cast your eye again upon my poor paper of observations and calculations, relating to the Irish Linnen Act, I entreat the favour of you to consider, that I restrain the proposition, not only to arable land, but to the land *de facto* ploughed; and I think I may venture to suppose, that all land that will bear corn, will bear hemp and flax: but your Grace being on the place, and having the advantage both of your own, and others observations there, can of this affair judge infinitely better than any at this distance, and therefore I do entirely submit my thoughts herein to your Grace's great judgment.

The consideration and examination of matters relating to the plot, has took up the time of the House of Commons so totally, that they have not yet had leasure to pursue, what debates they were at their last Sessions so busy about, namely, about a general sowing of hemp and flax in this kingdom.

There is lately sent out of France the description of a new engine to make linnen cloth, without the help of an artificer, which has been communicated to me, and which, I suppose, will be shortly printed in the Philosophical Transactions, and then I shal send it to your Grace, by some one that goes hence for Ireland, and likewise a collection of some of the new pamphlets relating to popery and the plot. 'Tis possible, that now and then a pamphlett may come out here, that it may import your Grace for the good of the public to see, and which may be very extraordinary; and if I

knew, on such occasion, under a cover, to whom at Dublin to send it for your Grace, I should upon occasion there, with entertain your Grace.

I shal watch when the number of the Papists is given in by the parliament-men for their respective counties and towns, to gett it for your Grace.

Dr. Rogers returns his thanks and humble acknowledgments to your Grace, for remembiring him in your's to me; his son is a man of such worth, (whose character I gave your Grace in my last, from my own observation of him) that the doctor hopes, when your Grace has any vacancy among your chaplains, you will please to remember him.

I shal presume to give your Grace now no further trouble, than by my most humbly craving your Grace's blessing, and by my old subscription of being, my Lord, your Grace's most faithful servant,

P. PETT.

London, St. Andrew's Day, 78.

I being lately at Doctor's Commons, saw there my Lord John Berkly's Will, where, among other things, 'tis said: Item, I leave to my honest friend, Sir Ellis Leighton, a 100l.

But the said friend of his deceased Lordship, is now a Sir Politic, with the tortois-shell of Newgate on his back.

Endorsed, Sir Peeter Pett.

Dated Nov. 30. Received

Dec. ** Answered Dec.

21, 78.

Copy of a paper inclosed in the above, endorsed:

An Account of all Conformists, and Non-Conformists, in the Province of Canterbury.

An account of the province of Canterbury.

In the takin of these accounts, we find these things observable:

1. That many left the church upon the late indulgence, who before did frequent it.

2. The sending forth these enquiries, has caused many to frequent the church.

3. That they are Walloons chiefly that make up the number of dissenters in Canterbury, Sandwich, and Dover.

4. That the presbyterians are divided, some of them come sometimes to church, therefore such are not wholly dissenters upon the third enquiry.

5. A considerable part of dissenters are not of any sect whatsoever.

6. Of those that come to church, many do not receive the sacrament.

7. At Ashford, and at other places,

we find a new sort of hereticks after the name of Muggleton, a London taylor, in Number 50.

8. The rest of the dissenters are presbyterians, anabaptists, independents,

quakers, about equal numbers, only two or three, called self-willers, professedly.

9. The heads and preachers of the several factions, are such as had a great share in the late rebellion.

DIOCESES.	CONFORMISTS.	NON CONFORMISTS.	PAPISTS	TOTAL.
Canterbury	59,596	6,287	142	66,025
London	263,385	20,893	2,069	286,347
Winchester	150,937	7,904	968	159,809
Rochester	27,886	1,752	64	29,702
Norwich	163,760	7,934	671	177,365
Lincoln	215,077	10,001	1,244	226,322
Ely	30,917	1,416	14	32,347
Chichester	49,164	2,452	385	52,001
Salisbury	103,671	4,075	548	108,294
Exeter	207,570	5,406	298	213,274
Bath and Wells	145,464	5,856	176	151,496
Worcester	37,489	1,325	719	39,533
Coventry and Litchfield	155,720	5,042	1,949	162,711
Hereford	65,942	1,076	714	67,732
Gloucester	64,734	2,363	128	67,225
Bristol	66,200	2,200	199	68,599
Peterborough	91,494	2,081	163	93,738
Oxford	38,812	1,122	358	40,292
St. David's	68,242	2,368	217	70,827
Llandaff	39,248	719	551	40,518
Bangor	28,016	247	19	28,282
St. Asaph	45,088	635	275	45,998
Totals	2,123,412	93,154	11,871	2,928,437

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A FREE TRANSLATION OF THE SONNETS OF METASTASIO.

LA SCUSA.

PARDON, my beauteous Chloris, if that I
Your unjust anger do not comprehend;
What has my tongue reveal'd? or what,
in fine,
The fault, the glaring fault, I must
amend?

I mid, (O thought of sadness!) that I lov'd,
I call'd thee object of my fond regard;
Is this a crime in thy fastidious eyes?
Is hatred, then, of love to be reward?
Ah! if to love thee, constitute the crime,
Of each aspiring, each delinquent, heart;
He who ne'er saw thee, can alone enjoy,
The calm which ease and innocence
impart.

Alas! one isolated being find,
That speaking to thee, Chloris, does not
sigh;
One wretch, that gazes and does not admire,
Then to thy anger I have no reply.

But why am I, among the guilty crowd,

The solitary object of thine ire?

The fault, O cruel fair one! is not mine,
If thou awakenest a lover's fire.

O, be appeas'd, my gentle shepherdess!
Resume thy charms, thy loveliness re-
sume;

Ah! little dost thou know, that anger
blights
With ruffe deforming hand thy beauty's
bloom.

Dost thou not credit what a lover says?
Oh! let this fount thy guileless mir-
ror be!

Do I deceive? can aught of human kind
Thy features' semblance in the water
see?

Alas! that arched eyebrow, dark with
scorn,
That forehead wrinkled too with high
dissain;
That air of haughtiness, my lovely girl,
Lessen they not thy beauty's tyrant
reign?
Ah!

[Oct. 1,

Ah! to revenge thee, there are other ways,
For, if to say, that thee I dearest hold,
To own I love, be outrage in thine eyes,
Retort the injury a thousand-fold.

I pardon all, and unrepining bear—
But lo! thou smil'st like the opening
morn—

O! smile, too much for mortal sense to bear,
Amidst a host of fascinations born!

Gaze, O my Chloris, at this moment gaze!
See what new beauties in thy charming face!
That smile gives birth to! O consider then,
The ten-fold face of pity's added grace.

Yes, I confess, that great the 'vantage is,
When playful smiles come mantling o'er
the cheek,
But when from pity's sacred source they
spring,
They boast a charm, to which all else are
weak.

O I turn and view thee, dearest, sweetest maid,
In the clear stream, that idly flows along,
Yet once again! but in the witching mood,
Which to compassion does so well belong.
There, in thy countenance a thousand
charms,
Heighten'd by novelty, to sight shall rise,
And Scorn no longer with a jealous hand
The lustre shall withhold of those bright
eyes.

L' INCIAMPO.

Proud little streamlet! whose unsparing
hand
Has added vigour to thy course? O! stay!
I go to Chloris, open me a path,
The haste of lovers brooks not cold delay.
Already, on the other side she waits,
Let me her dear society but gain,
Then pour thy floods upon my fields around,
I will not of the injury complain.
But yet your waters swell, your waves
increase!

E'en now the infant smiling day is near;
See how Aurora opes her timid eyes,
Chloris awaits, and I still linger here.

O! envious! when have I deserv'd such
scorn?

Far off I've driv'n the cattle from thy bed,
For Phyllis, and for Lycoris, have wreath'd
Fresh flow'rets from thy bank, to deck
their head.

Ungrateful! oft, and I attest the gods,
Not to deprive thee of thy liquis store,
Have I denied my thirst a few poor drops,
When I have lain expiring on the shore.

In through the champaign round thy worth,
Thy praises, glitter in no common rank,
If through cool shades thy streamlet steals
along,
Thank me, I planted laurels on thy bank.

Then, scarce you bath'd the smallest grain
of sand;

A little branch, torn by the wind away
From some unnotic'd shrub or straggling
tree,

Was obstacle enough to check thy way.

But now, chang'd in a moment to a flood,
Swollen with waters, and with foamy spray,
Trees, rocks, you overthrow, disdain your
banks,

And pass along, unheeding what I say.

Poor little stream! murmur'ring amid the
rocks,

Within thy narrow bed thou soon shalt be,
In sport, I'll cross thee, and disturb those
waves,

Which thick with mud, shall flow then
to the sea.

IL RITORNO.

WHAT now, what unaccustom'd coldness,
say,

Bedims and robs of half their pow'r thy
charms?

Belov'd Irene, when an age gone by,
Phileno hastens to thy widow'd arms.

What, is it thus you welcome my return,
This the reception I might hope to find?

I am not chang'd, yet you are not the same,
The dear, the love-sick girl, I left behind.

Ah me! how chang'd th' expression of thy
face!

Smiles er'st have play'd upon that polish'd
brow,

Sweet looks of love, which cheated me of
thought,

And fell despair; but they are faded now!

What crime is this, which calls displeasure
down?

Some venom'd tongue, of rival, breathing
hate,

Perhaps has sullied my fair fame to thee,
And call'd a faith in question, fix'd as fate.

Ah! thou Irene, hast so many proofs,
Of a devotion which increasing grows,
And art so conversant with all my thoughts,
Thou should'st not have believ'd a thou-
sand foes.

Rather believe those brighter eyes of thine,
Which look into my very soul as spies,

Than what a rival's eager zeal may frame,
Or gilded sophistry of specious lies.

Fix on my face one steady gaze of thine,
Severely scrutinize my every part,
And in the temple of my bosom see,
If ought but love of thee possess my heart.

O beauteous eyes! of my beloved maid,
Who e'er will know its secret folds but
ye?

Ye, who first fann'd my love into a flame,
Ere I myself, my ruin could foresee.

Weak

Weak that I am! to seek in others' faults,
The cause and origin of all my woes!
When thou thyself, their fountain-head, art
nigh,
Whose rigour not from scorn, but pride
arose.

O! say Irene, was thy beauty's flower
So fresh, when first I sped me on my way?
That eye, which glisten'd like pale Cynthia's
beam,
Now shines out glorious as her brother's
ray.

Then, your sole thought was to retain your
slaves,
And haply, not among the last was found
Phileno, a new conquest, form'd to
grace
The victor's garland, which your temples
bound.

But now, alas! O! death to all my hopes!
Thou hast such increase to thy former
grace,
That ampler swells thy vassal circle now,
Who smile on ruin, and enjoy disgrace.

One lover swears, thou art his sovereign
good;
For thee, his life, *another* captive sighs;
Thee one adjures as his divinity;
One vows he droops, another that he dies.
All praise in emulative zeal thy charms;
One says, the bed, where costly pearls
repose,

Grows pale with envy of thy lovelier skin,
That cheek, when looking on thy bosom,
glows.
Throw round a glance upon the abject
throng,
A thousand features lose their native
red;
Break forth a smile in ambush from thine
eye,
A thousand sinking wretches raise the
head.

She sees her pow'r, delighted then essays
Her empire to extend, with pride replete,
And scarce to memory, unkind recalls
Phileno, sad, expiring at her feet.

Recall, recall to mind, Irene fair,
That thou hast sworn eternal constancy;
Forgotten all, but tenderness, return,
Return, to thy first infant love, and me.
For if I look into the years that come,
Of distant comfort, or of hope what sign?
Whom should I live for, whom alas! esteem,
If that most precious heart's no longer
mine?

IL CONSIGLIO.

LISTEN, O! Thrysus, and believe, my friend,
Sincerely that I speak, and void of art;
Pity I feel, and tremble to regard
The fond aspiring wishes of thy heart.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 190.

Who has advis'd thee, simpleton, to gaze
On Nice's face, who smiles but to betray?
O! rather guard thee 'gainst her secret
snares,
Snares which await their voluntary prey.
That Nice's blest with charms, too well I
know,
Too well my conscious heart, my sighs
confess,
In her dear mien a sweetness Nice has,
Grateful to all, which nothing can express.
That no one can explain, which other
nymphs
To catch or imitate but strive in vain;
But ah! this fearful truth thou dost not
know,
Nice exerts a tyrant's despotic reign.
Full well I know, for oh! the victor power
Of those fine features I have dar'd to
try,
'Twas but one little moment, heavens! I
look'd,
And from that moment I ne'er ceas'd to
sigh.
Full well I know, as do these shady vales,
These desert woods, that offer calm
retreat,
Who, witness of my tears, that much lov'd
name
Have learnt from me so often to repeat.
In those sweet courteous manners if you
trust,
Whose strong allurements have entic'd
thy heart,
Those languishing and stolen looks believe,
Which, meeting thine, she uses with such
art.
In prattle soft, that bids one hope so much,
And promises so little, you confide,
You will believe, O credulous! for thee,
Pity and tenderness her heart divide.
I have believ'd, and been alas! deceiv'd,
'Tis childish folly, and illusion all;
Nice loves only of her sparkling eyes
To spread the fatal triumph, to enthral!
Nice delights in nothing, save to view
Of wretches swell each day the circling
throng,
Allurements 'tice the heart, which newly-
bleeds;
But scorns the meed of those, who suffer
long.
Yet no one from her fetters can escape,
And what her magic is, or what her arts,
Alike I know not, conscious but of this,
Hated, we love, and yield, though scorn'd
our hearts.

But ah! if e'er enamour'd you become,
Of smiling peace, of happiness despair;
Fetters await thy unrequited love,
Bonds, which alas! you must for ever
wear.

3 P Constant

Constant and faithful if you wish to love,
Repose thy throb'ing bosom soon shall
fly ;
But if to leave her, be thy rash design,
Oh ! thou wilt feel as if about to die.

LA GELOSIA.

O ! Nice pardon, pouting, 'witching girl !
'Twas wrong, to call thee faithless, I
allow ;
I hate my weak suspicions and my doubts,
I never will again suspect thy vow.
By those sweet lips ! where ever new delights
Are born, I solemnly, my treasure swear,
On whom, my sovereign destiny I read
And hopes depend, tho' not unmix'd with
fear !
Sweet lips ! which Cupid for his nest has
form'd ;
I fear no longer, but repose on thee ;
My confidence is full, for thou hast sworn,
To love; it ought, and it suffices me.
O ! I am guilty, nor defend myself,
Punish ! if punishment has charms for you
Yet some excuse ; I for my fears could frame,
Thyrsis adores you with a passion true.
If to my wonted suff'ring I return,
And sorrow, that my Nice pangs again,
No more for me, drest out in quiv'ring rays,
Shines forth the God of day upon the
plain !

With you in secret converse, when I come,
Thyrsis I find, your face quick blushes
throng,
He, paler than the icy hand of death,
And both confus'd, and trembling, speak
my wrong.

Timid, alarm'd, a hasty glance he throws,
A look he steals, and cruel Nice smiles ;
What means that unpremeditated blush
Knows my sad heart, and what those
lovers' wiles.

Thus, when I first did talk to you of love,
You blush'd, upon your cheek that sweet
smile play'd ;
Alas ! unjustly do I then complain ?
Am I not injur'd, faithless, barb'rous
maid ?

I've sworn to trust, and lo ! I doubt again
Pity, for reason totters on her throne ;
I swore in vain, but love o'erpowers the
mind,
Nor am I, as a perjur'd wretch, alone.
The pilot swears, no longer that he'll place
His faith in Ocean's wave ;—be smooth its
face.
He rushes to the storm-vexed sea again.
The warrior, ne'er to buckle on his
arms ;—
The brazen throat of war, his soul alarms,
Behold him climbing o'er hills of slain !

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

*Report on the Progress of the Sciences
from the Epoch of the French Revolution (1789) to the Year 1808, made by
a Commission of the Institute of France,
by Order of the Emperor Napoleon.*

(Continued from our last.)

ASTRONOMY.

THE principal elements of astronomy, the positions of the stars, the refractions, the elevation of the poles, the obliquity of the ecliptic, the course of the sun, all these points are so intimately connected, that it is absolutely impossible to determine any one of them without an accurate knowledge of all the others. It has been, by constant attention, by efforts often repeated, and long perseverance, that we have been able to attain a precision already very considerable, and which will be increased by our successors.—Dr. Maskelyne laboured, during 30 years, in improving a catalogue of 34 stars ; MM. Zach and Delambre, proceeding upon this work, corrected the ancient catalogues. MM. Cagnoli and Piazzi resumed the work from its foundation, and M. Lalande, the nephew, proceeding

upon a much larger plan, has undertaken to devote all his power, and all his time, to improving the immense catalogue, for which he has given the observations.—MM. Piazzi and Delambre determined the refractions, by means purely astronomical. MM. Borda and Laplace applied analysis to this difficult problem. M. Biot sought in physics for the means of verifying the constant quantity of the equation, and his experiments led him, at two different times, to precisely the same quantity, which M. Delambre had obtained from astronomical observations. The obliquity of the ecliptic has been determined, with the greatest coincidence, by MM. Piazzi, Maskelyne, and Delambre, by means of three instruments, and in different climates.

Piazzi, Delambre, and Triesnecker, determined, with great accuracy, the precession of the equinoxes. One of these astronomers, in the construction of his solar tables, determined, by a variety of observations, the masses of Mars, Venus, and the Moon, and endeavoured to give to the same tables a new and more convenient form. The principal points of his theory were soon confirmed, by the researches

researches of M. Piazzi, and by those of M. Zach.—Your Majesty has deigned to accept of the dedication of these Tables, which the Board of Longitude has published with the Lunar Tables of M. Burg. These likewise required a prodigious number of observations, of longer and nicer calculations, which would have been even impossible, had not the astronomer been assisted by the analysis of M. Laplace. The researches of MM. Masou and Burg determined the periodical inequalities. MM. Burg and Bouvard fixed the epoch of the longitude: but inequalities, difficult to unravel; equations, for long periods, which are confounded during a long time with the mean motions, presented so many insuperable difficulties, had not the analysis of M. Laplace once more furnished a clew, by means of which they found their way out of this labyrinth. The same analysis determined equations, which were received with hesitation, and others which had not been thought of. It secures to the new Tables of M. Burg an accuracy, at the same time, greater, more lasting, and more worthy, of the prize which has been adjudged to him, under circumstances that perhaps never before occurred in the annals of the sciences—when the Institute had for its chief the powerful genius who took pleasure amongst us in crowning the arts of peace, and soon after crossed the Alps, again astonishing the world by his rapid marches, those bold conceptions, those profound combinations, which made the art of war a new science, the progress of which it belongs not to us to describe.

The perturbations of Mercury, of Venus, and of Mars, no longer present difficulties.—Lalande, by a labour of forty years, brought the theory of Mercury to a high degree of perfection. Four astronomers were simultaneously occupied with Mars; MM. Oriani, Lalande the nephew, Triesnecker, and Monteiro. Jupiter and Saturn offered difficulties, which, for many ages to come, would perplex astronomers. Persuaded of the impossibility of properly representing all the observations, Lalande confined himself to the last. Lambert gave empirical equations, which might palliate the evil for some years. M. Laplace discovered the remedy in an equation, the period of which is upwards of nine hundred years, and which, during three hundred years appeared to accelerate the motion of Jupiter, and to retard that of Saturn. To place this beautiful theory

in all its lustre, Delambre calculated, with the greatest care, all the good observations which were made since the revival of astronomy, and reduced, almost to nothing the errors of the tables: but, of the observations which he was obliged to employ, those in which he could place entire confidence, formed the smallest number. Since accurate observations are multiplied, M. Bouvard, by continuing this work, and availing himself of the improvements added by M. Laplace to his theory, has succeeded in rendering the errors really insensible. Uranus was discovered in 1781, by M. Herschel: after eight years observations, a hope was entertained of knowing better its elliptic orbit, and its perturbations. Delambre, by a happy application of the theory of M. Laplace, and a choice of excellent observations, succeeded so far, that seventeen years, since expired, have not indicated any sensible correction. M. Oriani, who, at the same time, was occupied with the same object, obtained the same success with respect to the perturbations; and that he has not succeeded equally in the elliptical part, can be ascribed only to the smaller number of observations of which he made use.

M. Laplace determined the reciprocal perturbations of all the principal planets. He had a similar work to perform for the satellites of Jupiter. M. Lagrange, in a work which manifested a very masterly hand, had already treated this subject in a manner totally new, by considering, at the same time, the reciprocal attractions of the Sun, of Jupiter, and of his satellites; he, in fact, resolved the problem of the six bodies, but the subject was too rich to be exhausted by a first attempt. M. Laplace, on resuming the theory, made important discoveries in it, by which it was completed; however, it still contained several arbitrary, constant terms, which could be determined only by the discussion of a prodigious number of observations. M. Delambre undertook this work, and the Tables, which were the result, are adopted by all astronomers; notwithstanding which, he has recommenced them on a more extensive plan, and according to the whole of the observations made since the discovery of the satellites. This new work, which was finished two years ago, is now in the press, and will shortly be published, with the Tables of Saturn and Jupiter by M. Bouvard.

The problem of the comets has been long considered as the most difficult in astronomy.

astronomy. Treated directly, the difficulty of it is equivalent to a species of impossibility; but, by the methods of approximation, which have been invented, it may now be reduced to a calculation of some hours. Amongst these methods, that of M. Laplace appears hitherto, if not altogether the shortest, at least one of the most convenient, and, perhaps, the surest of all: that of M. Legendre, much more novel, has, as yet, but rarely been put to the test, and, in indirect methods, experience alone can decide. But the manner in which M. Legendre corrects his first approximations, may have interesting and multiplied advantages; the author is applying it to the arc measured between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He infers from it inequalities in the density of the earth, which, indeed, account very naturally for the small irregularities discovered by observations in the latitudes and the azimuths.

The comet of 1770 has long occupied astronomers; it has been impossible to represent the observations, otherwise than by an ellipse, which would bring back the comet twice in eleven years.—Within the last thirty years it should have appeared six times, but it has never since been seen; it had never been observed before 1770. This singular problem was proposed as the subject of a prize, obtained by M. Burckhardt, who has done all that could be expected from an astronomer, as learned as he is laborious. After immense calculations, he concluded, that the comet should perform its revolution in five years and a half; and of its having never reappeared, the most probable cause must be, the perturbations of Jupiter, which may have changed the form of its orbit. The problem then became a question of analysis; M. Laplace gave the canons of it; M. Burckhardt performed the calculations; the result is, in fact, that the comet, passing near Jupiter, had its orbit so altered, that hereafter it may always be too far from the sun ever to be perceived from the earth, unless it should experience, in a contrary direction, variations equally considerable.

We have said nothing of the curious observations, and interesting discoveries, which have signalized the last eighteen years. Since the 1st of January, 1801, four new planets have been discovered. M.M. Gauss and Burckhardt have calculated their orbits. These planets are so small, that it is not surprising that they

should have escaped the eyes of astronomers, accustomed to consider as useless to the science the millions of stars of the same magnitude, which cover almost every point of the firmament. As planets, they possibly are not of more utility in themselves; but they may afford us more information, or, at least, occasion some new remarks. They have already extended our ideas. The known planets were all at very unequal distances from the sun; the four last are equally distant from it. This is a new fact, which alters no calculation, deranges no theory; one of these planets is eccentric, as much at least as Mercury; another, as much as Mars; the inclination of the second is alone greater than the united inclinations of all the other planets. The Zodiac must be enlarged; but the Zodiac is only a name; astronomers make no use of it, and it has been long known, that comets have none. This great inclination, and the great eccentricity, will render more difficult the calculations of the perturbations; they will, perhaps, afford geometers an opportunity of extending the limits of analysis, and what may have appeared an inconvenience, may become an advantage.—The first of these planets was discovered by M. Piazzi; the third, by M. Harding; and the other two, by M. Olbers. This distinguished astronomer, to whom the class of sciences has just decreed, for the second time, the prize-medal founded by Lalande, thought that these very small planets may very probably be the fragments of a more considerable planet, which some unknown cause has split into several pieces. He concludes from it, that all their orbits must intersect each other in two opposite points, that they must all pass by one of these points, at each half revolution, and that in order to know them all, it is necessary to observe several times in the year these two regions of the heavens.—Accordingly, the four planets were found towards these points; and the two last since M. Olbers has suggested this idea, which is at least a very happy one. M. Olbers has, besides, discovered several comets, and has given a very simple and very ingenious method for calculating their orbits.

Seventeen comets have been discovered since the year 1789. We are indebted for them to the vigilance and care of MM. Messier, Bouvard, Méchain, Pons, Olbers, and Miss Herschel. All their orbits have been calculated by MM. Méchain, Sarony, Zach, Bode, Englefield,

Englefield, Prosperin, Olbers, Burckhardt, and Bouvard.

M. Burckhardt has made us more accurately acquainted with the orbits of many ancient comets, the observations of which he found unpublished in the dépôts of the Observatory; no one of these new comets resembles those which were already known. It may appear astonishing, that of ninety-seven comets, which have been calculated, one only should have yet returned. Are their orbits parabolic or hyperbolic? Or may they not in their courses have experienced attractions similar to that which has caused the comet of 1770 to disappear?

Men of learning have been equally interested by other observations of a different kind. M. Herschel continued his description of the heavens; his catalogues of double, triple, and quadruple, stars, of nebulae with or without stars, with round discs like that of the planets, or discs of an irregular form. He endeavoured to determine the various motions of these bodies, which he makes to revolve round their common centre of gravity. He has found in Saturn's ring, by the observation of a remarkable point, the motion of which he has measured, a rotation of ten hours and a half, at the same time that M. Laplace demonstrated, by his analysis, that this ring could not be supported without a rotation of about ten hours.

M. Schröter applied himself particularly to giving circumstantial descriptions of the various planets, to measuring and determining the times of their rotations. He discovered that of Venus by the observation of a mountain, situated at the southern point of the crescent. This rotation is performed in 23 hours, 21 minutes; he found, by analogous means, that Mercury and Mars revolve in 24 hours and some minutes.

By this rapid statement it appears, that since 1789 astronomy has been improved in all its branches; that all the sensible inequalities of the planets have been explained, and determined; that the Tables have acquired both a greater and more durable precision; that the usual calculations are rendered more accurate; in short, that observations have made us acquainted with bodies totally new to us, and have magnified to our eyes, and to our understanding, the admirable whole which forms the system of the world. All these advances, with their particular details, may be found in

the large Treatises on Astronomy, published by M. Lalande, in 1792, and by M. Schubert, in 1798.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

The revolution effected in chemistry, within our time, must, in some measure, have diverted from their habitual pursuits our natural philosophers, who perceived in a science, so nearly related to their own, a career opened before them, promising more numerous discoveries. We shall, however, have to relate, in physics, some curious labours and interesting inventions.

The balance of Torsion, with which Coulomb so successfully determined the law of electrical attractions and repulsions, was sufficient for him to prove, that the magnetic phenomena are subject to a similar law; to measure the smallest effects of magnetism; to find a high degree of temperature, which causes them totally to disappear; to shew that magnetism is not, as it was supposed, a property peculiar to certain bodies, but that it exists in all, even in those which appear the most destitute of it. By means of the same balance, he measured the resistance which fluids oppose to motion, the law of which is expressed by two terms, of which Newton had found only the first, because the second becomes sensible only in very slow motions.

Coulomb devoted his whole life to the improvement of dipping and declining compasses. The dip was particularly difficult to obtain; because MM. Coulomb, Laplace, and Borda, had not yet given the canons calculated to determine it by the number of oscillations; and because the compasses were inaccurate. M. Gilpin has just published, in the Philosophical Transactions, a long series of observations, shewing that the inclination or dip is subject to diurnal and secular variations, and that the annual diminution is now five minutes. M. Cassini observed the diurnal inequalities of the declination with compasses of his own invention. M. Biot attempted to determine, by the observations of La Peyrouse and M. Humboldt, the position of the magnetic equator and its intersection with the terrestrial equator. M. Humboldt, in his turn, verified M. Biot's theory, by new observations made conjointly with M. Gay Lussac. They found, that neither the great chains of mountains, nor volcanoes, even when burning, had any sensible influence on the magnetic

magnetic force; that this force diminished progressively, in proportion to the distance from the terrestrial equator. MM. Biot and Gay Lussac remarked, in their aérostatic ascensions, that the distance from the earth caused no perceptible diminution in the intensity of magnetism, although M. Gay Lussac, in the last of these ascensions, rose to the greatest height to which any one ever reached, as it exceeds that of all the mountains of the globe.

Dr. Wollaston had contrived an extremely simple apparatus, by means of which he measured, with accuracy, the refraction and reflection of transparent substances. M. Malus, by a very ingenious addition, extended the use of it to opaque substances; and his analysis has enabled him to discover an error which had escaped Dr. Wollaston, who had not the means of submitting to experiment that part of his theory.

M. Ramond, on the Pyrenees, had discovered a very slight correction to be made in the co-efficient of the canon of M. Laplace, for measuring the height of a mountain, on which a barometric observation is made. M. Biot, in repeating the physical experiments on which M. Laplace had founded his theory, discovered that the correction was necessary; and these experiments of M. Biot gave him the co-efficient of M. Ramond, as they gave the refraction of M. Delambre. This same labour led to other interesting consequences, on the refracting power of the different gases, and to a method of estimating, with more precision than even by chemical processes, the composition of various substances; such, for instance, as the diamond, which he thinks to be partly composed of oxygen.

While the French astronomers were measuring the dimensions of the earth, to establish the foundation of the metrical system, Sir G. Shuckburgh endeavoured to determine the ratio of the measures used in England, by the pendulum which beats seconds at the latitude of 51 degrees and a half. His experiments were very accurate; but, on comparing the length of his pendulum with two standard rules, constructed by two eminent artists, he was surprised to discover, that the two rules were not exactly of the same length, which shews the inconvenience of such arbitrary measures, the models of which exist nowhere in nature; of this we had before a proof in the alterations, which the

course of time had occasioned in our toise and the Paris pint.

At the same time, M. Cavendish, by means which are only Coulomb's balance of Torsion, constructed on a larger scale, determined the density of the earth, which he found to be five and a half times greater than that of water.

Roy and Ramsden observed the dilatations of glass, and of several metals, in order to be prepared for the measurement of two bases in the trigonometric operation for England. Lavoisier and Borda determined the dilatations of latten and platina. Borda and M. Cassini measured, by observations of a precision quite novel, the length of the pendulum which beats seconds at Paris, in order to obtain exactly the ratio of this pendulum with the metre. About the same time, a new branch of physics sprung from an experiment of Galvani, which all natural philosophers hastened to repeat and diversify. M. Humboldt had the courage to undergo it himself, by submitting to the most acute pains, in order the better to ascertain effects, from which very important knowledge was expected, respecting animal economy, and, perhaps, the principle of life itself. If these brilliant expectations have not yet been realised, Galvanism has, at least, given birth to the Voltaic pile, which soon disclosed to us real wonders, which, at this moment, excite the most lively interest.—M. Biot has given a very elegant theory of this apparatus, but which supposes two principles; one of them, though a very near approximation, and the most simple that can be imagined, has not, however, been placed, by experiment, totally beyond the reach of doubt.

GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, AND TRAVELS.

At the epoch of 1789, all nations seemed to vie with each other, in improving the descriptions of their states, and of the seas which surround their coasts. The taste, excited by the fortunate and brilliant voyages of Bougainville and Cook, was not diminished by the disastrous, though not altogether useless, expeditions of La Peyrouse, and Entrecasteaux. The English have availed themselves of the advantages of their situation. While their African Society directed its attention to countries totally unknown; while their Hornemann met with the most distinguished reception from the Conqueror of Egypt; while Mungo Park braved the greatest dangers to open new channels to the commerce of his country; while Flinders encountered dangers still more

more terrible on the coasts of Van Diemen's Land, and New Holland; their ships explored the Indian Archipelago, their ambassadors reconnoitered the Thibet, visited the kingdom of Ava, and penetrated into China. Vancouver described the coasts; which he was charged to inspect, with a care and accuracy worthy of serving as a model to all those who may have to execute similar missions. The French, so gloriously engaged in a different line, had not, however, abandoned geographical researches: if the English made us better acquainted with the southern point of Africa, the French found in Egypt subjects of more interesting descriptions.—Captain Marchand performed round the world a successful voyage, which, to be properly appreciated, awaited the pen of a distinguished navigator. M. Fleurieu has rendered it more valuable, by giving to seamen such instructions, as may render their courses less perilous and more useful, by preparing them to receive the benefit of the new measures, and by proposing a more methodical division of the seas—a division already adopted in Spain by a learned man, who thought, however, that he had reason to complain of the manner in which M. Fleurieu had spoken of his countrymen. But if the Spaniards really merited such reproaches formerly, by reserving for themselves their discoveries, it is but justice to say, that they have now adopted a system quite opposite: the hydrographical dépôt at Madrid, after the example of that of France, has liberally published charts and works, which reflect the greatest honour on it.

M. Buache has prepared for our navigators all the instructions necessary for directing their courses; he has collected in the dépôt of the navy all the information that could be useful to them; he has discussed every essential point, which a vast erudition enabled him to discover in the ancient geographers, to whom, he thinks, the interior of Africa, and even New Holland, were pretty well known.—Captain Baudin, provided with these instructions, went to reconnoitre the coasts of New Holland; an expedition particularly commendable for the services rendered by it to natural history. Finally, to conclude this account, by travels which combine every species of merit, M. Humboldt performed, at his own expense, an undertaking which would honour a state; with his friend Bonpland alone he penetrated into the

deserts of America, from which he brought home 6000 plants, with their descriptions, the positions of 200 points and upwards, determined astronomically; he ascended to the summit of the Cumborâo, and measured its elevation. He created the geography of plants; assigned the boundaries between vegetation and eternal snow; observed the phenomena of the magnet, and of electrical fishes; and furnished the amateurs of antiquity with precious information relative to the Mexicans, their language, their history, and their monuments.

Sire—We have obeyed (very imperfectly, no doubt, but as well as our means would allow) the orders of your Majesty, by offering to you this summary extract, of a more extensive and less incomplete view, which we have the honour to present to you, in the name of the Class for Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the Institute. Your Majesty has now heard the names of all those who have contributed to the progress of mathematics. All these learned men will find the most flattering of all recompences, in the assurance that their efforts are known to the august protector, whose countenance is sufficient to encourage the sciences, letters, and the arts.

There still remains for us to fulfil a very easy and very honourable duty. Your Majesty condescends to consult the Institute, respecting the means of securing ulterior progress: the progress of mathematics is not in the least doubtful; the primary instruction finds abundant sources in the Lycea; the Polytechnic school is a nursery of distinguished subjects for all the different branches of the public service. We have already seen to proceed from that school more than one young man of learning, who, like MM. Biot, Poisson, Malus, marching in the traces of the greatest geometers, promise them worthy successors; others, such as MM. Puissant, Francœur, have seen their works adopted for the instruction and services of the public. The benevolent law which regenerated instruction, promised an especial school for mathematics: this school existed. Geometry and algebra, astronomy and physics, are taught at the Imperial College of France. A course of transcendental analysis there would complete the system of instruction in the accurate sciences. An operation of importance was commenced, in order to procure to France a perpendicular worthy of its meridian

[Oct. 1,

idian—but we express no wish; we wait with respectful confidence, whatever your Majesty may be pleased to order in favour of a science, the boundaries of which you would yourself have ex-

tended, had not higher destinies called upon you to afford equal protection to all: and to make them contribute to the splendour and prodigies of your reign.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

ARTS FINE.

FIGURES of beautiful, useful, and uncommon Plants, described in the Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, exhibited on three hundred copper plates, after drawings taken from nature, by the late Philip Miller, F.R.S. No. I. to be continued every fortnight, 7s. 6d.

Plates 21, 22, and 23, of the fourth volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*, 15s.

A New Drawing Book, in Imitation of Indian Ink, Number I. (to be continued in six monthly numbers,) 4s.

AGRICULTURE.

The Art of Improving the Breeds of Domestic Animals, in a letter to Sir J. Banks. By Sir J. Sebright, bart. M. P. 2s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

An Elementary Treatise on Geology, determining Fundamental Points in that Science, and containing an Examination of some Geological Systems; particularly of the Huttonian Theory of the Formation of the Earth. By J. A. de Luc, F. R. S. Translated from the French, M.S. by the Rev. H. de la Fite, 8vo. 12s.

Enfield's New Encyclopædia, vol. iv. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

New Theory of the Formation of Veins, with its Application to the Art of Working Mines. Translated from the German of A. C. Werner, by Charles Anderson, M.D. 8vo. 9s.

A New Theory of the Atmosphere. By B. L. Denston, 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs de la Comtesse de Lichtenau écrites par elle-même et Suivis de Lettres, 2 tomes, 10s.

DRAMA.

The Vintagers, a Musical Romance. By E. J. Eyre, 1s. 6d.

Yes or No, a Farce. By J. Pocock, 1s. 6d.

Safe and Sound, an Opera, in three Acts. By Theodore Edward Hook, esq. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Travels of Lycurgus to Crete, Tyre, and Egypt, in Search of Knowledge, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Elements of Astronomy, according to the Newtonian Principle. By George Reynolds, 3s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, MDCCCIX, medium 4to. 11. 4s.

The Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, 1809. Translated into English, with Notes. By Richard Powell, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Observations on Fungus Hæmotodes, or Soft Cancer, in several of the most Important Organs of the Human Body. By James Wardrop, F.R.S.E. 8vo. 12s. large paper, 11. 1s.

Practical Observations on Strictures of the Urethra. By Thomas Luxmoore, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

An Essay on the Causes, Prevention, and Cure of the Consumption. By L. Hope, 2s.

A Popular Treatise on Medical Police, and on Diet, Regimen, &c. By John Robertson, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

MILITARY.

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MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

The Right Honourable Sir William Scott, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. Painted by John Hoppner, R.A. Engraved by G. Clint, and published by Boydell and Co. Cheapside, London.

THE style of this portrait is distinguished by that vigour, energy, and correct likeness, that always characterize Mr. Hoppner's works. The engraving (in mezzotinto) by Clint, is clear in its tints; decisive and firm in its outline, and an excellent translation of the portrait, from the canvass to the copper.

Portrait of Gwillim Lloyd Wardle, esq. M.P. Painted by A. W. Devis, and engraved by Dunkarton.

The attitude and general air of this portrait, is in an easy common-place attitude, but it has the merit of being the only portrait for which Mr. Wardle has sat, and also a great likeness. The mezzotinting is not a very finished or striking specimen of the art, it is every where too muzzy; the lights not being cleared enough, nor the shadows of a sufficient depth.

The New Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, erected 1809, from the Designs of Robert Smirke, esq. jun. Associate of the Royal Academy of London.

Two considerations press themselves upon the mind, on a view of this grand edifice. One of which is its beauties, as a monument of art; the other its appropriation. The aspect of this theatre on the outside is Greek, in its grandest and most imposing style. The centre of the principal front is decorated with a tetrasyle portico of the Doric, or, as it might be more emphatically called, the Grecian order. Its character is justly kept up throughout, in the robust solidity of the column, the massy grandeur of the entablature, and the severe simplicity of the whole façade. In the flanks between the portico and the wings, are three (comparatively) small openings for windows, which are made for convenience alone; and not falsely made essentials of decoration, which would have entirely ruined its character; the wings are composed of *antæ*, supporting an entablature of the same proportions, and in the same line as the portico, and between the *antæ* are niches; the one in the north

wing, containing a statue of Comedy, and in the south wing, one of Tragedy. The whole is surmounted by an attic parapet, of the height of the apex of the pediment. In that part of the front which is between the portico and wings, the cornice has a smaller projection; the triglyphs in the frieze are omitted; and a long pannel of sculpture, the length of the three windows, is introduced level with the bottom of the entablature, and a trifle higher than the *tenia*. Here again, the austere Greek character prevails; no foliage is introduced to give a false and meretricious ornament; personifications of the ancient and modern drama, in the finest style of sculpture, contribute to the harmonious effect of the whole, which evinces at once the vigorous genius of the architect.

The interior is composed, according to the modern rules for theatrical edifices, but more approaching to the circle, than any we have hitherto seen; yet it is well proportioned, both for seeing and hearing, and presents a handsomer appearance than either the lyre, toilette-glass, or horse-shoe shapes. The Theatre of Tornidona, which was built in the 17th century by Carlo Fontana, and rebuilt in the last century under Clement XII, approaches this shape more than any other; its greatest diameter is fifty-six English feet, and its smallest fifty-two. The fronts of the boxes of Covent-Garden Theatre are simple, without mouldings or pannels; the Greek fret surrounds the lower tier, and foliage of the honeysuckle the upper ones. The slips, or upper tier of boxes, and the upper gallery, are a series of Columbaria, under the cieling, which is slightly curved, and painted, to resemble a dome; these boxes are similar to those which, in the Theatre Royal of Turin, are called the *piccionara*, or dove-cot. And like that Theatre, the two nearest the stage are appropriated to the persons belonging to the establishment. The interior scarcely presents that idea of magnificence, and theatrical elegance, that Old Drury did, for want of height, and for having too much depth in the principal circle of boxes; this is much felt in the back boxes, usually called the basket; but the decorations are more classically simple and

and chaste: a certain tone of austere simplicity pervades both the inside and the out.

The second consideration, as to its appropriateness, cannot be so favorably given as the former. The outside is not theatrical; it presents the idea of a treasury, a bank, a senate-house, or any grand public building, rather than a theatre.

Had the wish to present the appearance of an antique Theatre prevailed, certainly the Doric is no more the order to be employed, than if it had been intended to give it a modern appearance. Both among the Greeks, as well as among the Romans, the theatre was (after the temples) the most considerable of their buildings; and from the most ancient times, they were dedicated to Bacchus, to whose honour they chanted dithyrambics, and accompanied them with dancing. A theatre, therefore, should present a joyous, light, and (comparatively) trifling, appearance. The lightest specimen of the Corinthian order, friezes of vines,

honey-suckles, and those festoons that were appropriated to Ceres and Bacchus, should have been preferred to those of a more solemn and sedate appearance.

(*To be continued.*)

INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Westall has lately finished a very large drawing of Christ blessing little Children, which he has treated in his usual able, and clear manner, and finished in a most exquisite and delicate style.

The second part of the second series, of Mr. Prince Hoare's periodical paper, called the *Artist*, will make its appearance in the first week of November.

The Royal Academy is now open to the students, &c. after the vacation.

Two fine prints of the largest size, from the burin of Scriven, after Westall, from Telemachus, may be expected early in the winter.

Schiavonetti's print, from Stothard's Chaucer's Pilgrims, is also in a state of forwardness.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.
(Not Annual, or of an Official Nature.)

BY 49th Geo. III. c. 98, the several duties of customs, chargeable in Great Britain, were repealed, and other duties granted in lieu thereof.

[*Passed June 10, 1809.*]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 108, Wills executed by seamen in naval hospitals, or sick quarters abroad, shall be good, provided they are made revocable, and attested by the surgeons.

Seamen, sent home in transports, sick, may execute wills revocable, to be attested by the master and mate.

No wills of persons, made previous to entering, shall be held to be good, unless executed and attested according to the provisions of former acts.

Petty officers are such persons as form a part of the ship's complement, except such as are rated as admirals, or flag-officers, and their secretaries, captains, lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, masters, second masters, and pilots, physicians, surgeons, assistant surgeons, chaplains, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and purers; field-officers of marines, captains, captain-lieutenants of marines,

lieutenants, and quarter-masters of marines.

Letters to and from the inspector of seamens' wills to be free of postage; sending any thing therein, other than on business, 100l. penalty, and, forging his hand, felony without clergy.

Petty officers, seamen, and marines, may allot a part of their pay for the maintenance of their children; or to a father, being a widower, and wholly unable to maintain himself; which allotments may be revoked.

No proctor shall in future deliver any letter of administration, or probate, to any person, but the treasurer, or paymaster, of the navy, on pain of 100l.; and if any agent shall pay any prize-money, due to a deceased petty officer, seaman, or marine, under any other authority, than the check directed by former acts, it shall be void, and such agent shall also forfeit a sum equal to the amount, to Greenwich hospital.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 109, certain acts, from 2d Edw. III. c. 14, down to 1st Geo. I. c. 15, respecting the woollen manufacture,

manufacture, are repealed; and persons who have served an apprenticeship to any branch of the woollen manufactures, and their wives and families, may set up and execute any trade in Great Britain; but persons may be sworn by two justices as to the place of their last settlement, an attested copy of which oath may be produced, if summoned a second time.

This act does not affect the privileges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, nor the city of London.

[Passed 15th June, 1809.]

By 49th Geo. c. 117, the duty of excise on coffee, the produce of Africa, was repealed; and instead thereof, a duty of 3d. imposed.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 118, if any person shall give, or promise to give, any money, gift, or reward, to procure, or endeavour to procure, the election, or return, of a member in parliament, such person shall forfeit 1000l. and be incapacitated to sit in that parliament for such place; and if any person shall receive or accept any such money, gift, or reward, he shall forfeit 500l. to be recovered by action, with full costs, by any one who will sue.

This act does not extend to legal expenses, incurred at any election.

And if any person shall give, or procure to be given, or promise to give, or procure to be given, any office, place, or employment, to any other, upon any agreement, for that person to procure, or endeavour to procure, the election or return of a member in parliament, such person, if elected, shall be disqualified from sitting; and every person who shall accept such office, place, or employment, shall be incapacitated, and forfeit 500l.; and if any person, *holding any office under his Majesty*, shall give such office, place, or employment, upon any such express agreement, he shall forfeit 1000l.

[Passed the 19th June, 1809.]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 121, in all cases, executions, and attachments, against the lands or goods of bankrupts, levied more than two months before the commission shall be valid, notwithstanding any prior act of bankruptcy, provided the party had no notice of any prior act of bankruptcy; and the issuing of a commission, grounded upon an act of bankruptcy, though afterwards superseded, shall be deemed notice.

If the creditors do not, before they proceed to the choice of assignees, direct how, and with whom, and where,

the monies arising from the bankrupt's estate, shall be paid, until the dividend takes place, the commissioners, immediately after the choice of assignees, and at the same meeting, shall give directions thereon, and the assignees are to conform to such directions, as often as 100l. shall be got in; but the monies are not to be directed to be paid to the commissioners, or the solicitor, or into any banking-house, or other house of trade, or business, in which the commissioners, or solicitor, are interested or concerned. The assignees, disobeying such directions, are to be charged 20l. per cent. on the money retained, or employed contrary thereto.

The commissioners are not to declare a dividend, till a true statement, in writing, be made upon oath, by the assignees, of their receipts and payments, to ascertain what dividend ought to be made, and what sum retained in hand.

After January 1, 1810, if assignees become bankrupt, having 100l. of the bankrupt's estate, their certificates shall not discharge their future effects, in respect if so much thereof, with lawful interest, as shall not be paid by the dividends.

The commissioners may direct the money paid in, on bankrupts' estate, to be invested in exchequer bills, and also with whom and where they shall be deposited, until the dividend.

Sureties, and persons liable for the debts of the bankrupt, not paying until after the commission, may prove under the commission after having paid such debts, not disturbing former dividends; and the persons hereby enabled to prove will be barred by the certificate, in like manner as other creditors.

Debts not payable at the time of the bankruptcy may be proved, deducting a rebate of interest.

In actions brought by assignees, and also in writs of equity by assignees, the commission, and proceedings under it, shall be sufficient evidence of the petitioning creditor's debt, and the trading and act of bankruptcy, unless notice in writing be given, that these matters are to be disputed.

No action shall be brought against assignees for dividends, but the remedy shall be by petition to the Lord Chancellor.

Bankrupts in custody in execution may be brought before the commissioners, by their warrant, to be examined.

Proving a debt under a commission shall

shall be deemed an election not to proceed against the bankrupt by action, in respect of such debt.

Persons effecting policies of insurance with underwriters, who become bankrupts, may prove the loss, though not interested in the policy, if the assured is not in that part of the kingdom.

Annuity creditors may be admitted to prove the value under any commission, such value being ascertained by the commissioners.

The signature and consent of *three parts in five*, in number and value, of the creditors of the bankrupt, to the allowance of his certificate and discharge, shall be sufficient to authorise all acts to be done by the chancellor and commissioners for his benefit.

Bankrupts entitled to leases, or agreements for lands, delivering up the same to assignees, are not liable afterwards for the rent, nor in respect of the covenants.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 122, pilots, boatmen, hovellers, and others, are to deposit anchors, cables, and other ship's materials, taken possession of by them, in such warehouse as the vice-admiral of the port shall appoint, for safe custody, till claimed by the owners, on pain of being convicted as receivers of stolen goods.

If the articles are not claimed within a year and a day, they are to be sold, and the produce applied.

If the owners and salvors cannot agree respecting the amount of salvage, or the value of the articles, two justices shall determine the difference; and if the justices cannot agree, they shall nominate a third person conversant in maritime affairs, who shall determine.

Two justices may, in like manner, determine upon remuneration to be made for services rendered to ships in distress, or otherwise, which decision of the justices in this case shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the High Court of Admiralty.

The persons named by the justices, to decide on the amount of salvage, are each to receive two guineas from the owners.

Persons cutting away or defacing buoy ropes, or other marks, are guilty of felony, and may be transported for seven years, or imprisoned. Purchasers of goods, stolen from a ship in distress, or otherwise, are liable to like punishment.

Masters of ships, bound to ports beyond the seas, finding or taking on board

anchors and other articles, are to report the same to the Trinity house, and, on their arrival in England, deposit the same, on pain of forfeiting not more than 20l. nor less than 50l.; and pilots, hovellers, boatmen, and others, selling or disposing of such anchors, or cables, in foreign countries, are guilty of felony, and may be transported for seven years.

Dealers in marine stores are to have their names painted on their storehouses, on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 20l. and not less than 10l.; and they are not to cut up any cable, without a permit from a magistrate, under a like penalty, for a first offence; and not exceeding 50l. nor less than 20l. for a second or third offence.

Dealers are to keep an account of all old marine stores bought by them, and advertise in some public newspaper, before they cut up any cable, and permit persons, on demand, to have inspection of their books, on pain of not more than 20l. nor less than 10l. for a first offence; and not exceeding 50l. nor less than 20l. for any subsequent offence.

Manufacturers of anchors are to place their names with a progressive number, and also the weight thereof, on anchors and kedge anchors, on pain of not more than 5l. nor less than 40s.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 124, in all cases, where any order of removal, or vagrant-pass, shall be suspended, any other justice of the county or place, where such removal or pass shall be made, may order the same to be executed, and the time for appealing against such order shall be computed from the service thereof.

Where an order of removal is suspended in the case of sickness, the same shall also extend to other persons named in the order, to prevent the forcible separation of a family.

Where any pauper is, by illness, unable to appear before two justices, to be examined, one justice may take his examination, and report the same to any other justice, which two justices may thereupon adjudge the settlement, and make order in like manner, as if the pauper had appeared before two justices.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 125, all societies established before Michaelmas, 1796, whose rules have been since exhibited, or shall, at any time hereafter, be exhibited to the justices at sessions, and approved of, shall be deemed to be within the benefits of 33d Geo. III. c. 54.

Two justices, on complaint, may enforce the observance of the rules of benefit

benefit societies, and, in the case of the adjudication of monies in arrear, levy the same by distress, and sale of the goods of the person on whom the order is made.

On complaint of members of relief refused, such justices may summon the proper officer, and, on proof upon oath, order the money to be paid, with costs, not exceeding 10s. which, if not forthwith paid in the presence of the justices, shall be levied on the monies and effects of the society, with the further costs of the distress and sale; and in default of distress on society's monies or effects, the same shall be levied on those of the treasurer, or other proper officer, and repaid to him out of the society's funds.

The orders of the justices upon the officers shall be made out in the proper names of such officers, and served, either personally, or by leaving the same at their dwelling-houses; and all orders of justices under this act shall be final, and not received into any court of law, or restrained by injunction in equity.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 126, the provisions of the stat. 5th and 6th Edw. VI. c. 16, against buying and selling of offices, and whereby the purchasers thereof are incapacitated, are extended to all offices in the gift of the crown; and all commissioners, civil, naval, or military; and to all places in the departments of the treasury, secretary of state, admiralty, ordnance, commander in chief, secretary at war, paymaster-general, the commissioners for the affairs of India, the commissioners of excise, treasurer of the navy, commissioners of the navy, victualling and transport offices, the commissary-general, storekeeper-general, or the principal officers of any other public department or office, at home or abroad, and also to all offices under the appointment of the East India Company: and when the right of appointment is forfeited, the same shall vest in the King.

Persons buying or selling offices, or receiving or paying money, or rewards, for offices, are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Persons receiving or paying money for soliciting offices, and any negotiations, or pretended negotiations, relating thereto, are also guilty of a misdemeanor.

Persons opening or advertising houses, for transacting business relating to the sale of offices, are likewise guilty of a misdemeanor.

Persons advertising or publishing the names of brokers, agents, or solicitors, for such purposes, shall forfeit 50l. and full costs.

The act does not extend to the pur-

chase or sale of commissions for the regulated prices, or authorized regimental agents acting in such cases, according to regulation, without fee or reward.

Officers in the army, giving more than the regulated price, or paying agents for negotiating, are to forfeit their commissions, and be cashiered; their commissions to be sold, and half of the produce, when not exceeding 500l. to go to the informer, and if above, then as his Majesty shall direct.

The act does not extend to lawful deputations, where the payment of the principal, or deputy, is out of the fees; nor to annual payments, out of the fees of any office, to any person formerly holding such office; nor the masters and six clerks, and first and second examiners, in the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Offenders in Scotland may be fined and imprisoned, or by the one of such punishments: and offences committed abroad may be tried in the court of King's Bench, at Westminster.

By the 49th Geo. III. c. 127, the judges' salaries are augmented to so much as will make up the sums herein-mentioned:—The Chief Baron of the Exchequer to 5000l. and to each of the Puisne Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Barons of the Exchequer, 4000l. each; and to the Chief and Second Justice of Chester, and each of the Justices of the Great Sessions in Wales, 400l. per annum, in addition to their previous salaries.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 129, no person balloted or enrolled to serve in the local militia shall be allowed to enlist into the regular militia of any other county, than the one for which he is enrolled.

[All passed 20th June, 1809.]
ACTS OF 49TH GEO. III. CONCLUDED.

APPROPRIATION of the BRITISH SUPPLIES, granted in the late SESSION of PARLIAMENT, by the ACT 49th GEO. III. c. 128.		
For naval services ..	£19,578,467	0 0
For the Emperor of Austria, ..	3,000,000	0 0
For the Exigencies of Ireland ..	500,000	0 0
For his Sicilian Majesty ..	400,000	0 0
For the King of Sweden ..	300,000	0 0
For the Prince Regent of Portugal ..	600,000	0 0
For the land service ..	21,144,770	10 0
For ordnance for ditto ..	4,073,662	19 10
To pay off exchequer bills of 1808 ..	20,500,000	0 0
Ditto, ditto ..	1,500,000	0 0
Ditto, ditto ..	5,000,000	0 0
Ditto, ditto ..	6,000,000	0 0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Issued, pursuant to Ad- dresses of the House of Commons	22,166	1	9 <i>½</i>	Serjeant at Arms	£ 219	14	0
Civil establishment at Sierra Leone, for 1809	17,360	0	0	Arrears of salary, for forming indexes to the journals of the Lords Ditto, since 5th of July, 1808	1,623	0	0
Upper Canada	8,430	0	0	To J. H. Ley	1,192	14	0
New Brans- wick	5,500	0	0	To officers of the House of Commons	76	13	6
Nova Scotia	10,105	0	0	To the Secretary of the Military Enquiry ..	3,409	14	3
St. John	3,100	0	0	Articles sent to New South Wales	745	3	6
Cape Breton	2,060	0	0	Bills on account of con- victs	-1,848	9	0
Newfoundland	1,985	0	0	Vaccine establishment	2,815	0	1 <i>½</i>
Bahama Islands	3,700	0	0	Bills drawn from New South Wales	3,163	8	6
Bermuda ditto	1,080	0	0	Stores supplied at Sydney	6,172	12	2
Dominica	600	0	0	Board of Agriculture	114	18	1
New South Wales	15,134	16	0 <i>½</i>	Secret Services	3,000	0	0
African forts	23,000	0	0	Poor of St. Martin's	175,000	0	0
Military college	16,975	17	4	To the Rev. T. B. Clark, for Act respecting the residence of the clergy	1,348	8	4
asylum	23,350	9	2	For the supplies for Faro	978	6	6
For paying off certain an- nuities, under certain acts of 37th and 42d Geo. II.	47,650	17	9	Bills from New South Wales, for the year 1809	1,350	0	0
For paying off ditto	13,215	19	6	British Museum	30,000	0	0
Distress laity and clergy of France	160,382	2	0	Protestant and dissenting ministers, and French refugees	7,639	17	2
Convicts	55,295	0	0	Deficiency of ditto, 1808	9,709	6	0
Prosecution of coiners	3,000	0	0	Contingencies of Secre- tary of State's offices	743	12	0
Printing and stationery, for the two Houses	31,700	0	0	Extra charge for messen- gers	14,000	0	0
Law charges	20,000	0	0	To sheriffs for felons' convictions	12,000	0	0
Bow-street office	12,000	0	0	Military canal	6,000	0	0
Fees for passing public accounts	5,000	0	0	Bounties for fish brought to London	20,800	0	0
Alien office	7,497	11	2	Chairman of the House of Lords	4,000	0	0
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,500,000	0	0	Serjeant at Arms	2,698	13	0
Portsmouth docks	13,471	15	0	Surveyor of Scotch roads	1,623	0	0
Scotch bonds	10,000	0	0	To D. T. Blake, for trouble on clergy re- sidence Act	500	1	6
Navigation from the east to the western Sea	50,000	0	0	Exchequer tellers	2,78	6	6
To officers of the House of Lords and Commons	5,523	0	0	Westminster improve- ments	7,412	12	0
Deficiency of grants, for printing the votes, &c.	1,641	19	0	Building the Mint	36,042	8	0
Deficiency of the grant for printing, and sta- tionery	8,423	13	2	Corsican and Toulon emigrants	30,500	0	0
For printing the votes, &c. of the House of Commons	22,400	0	0	Dutch officers retired	6,000	0	0
For printing vol. 61, of the Journals	4,000	0	0	French emigrants at Jer- sey	16,000	0	0
Re-printing Journals	10,000	0	0	To Dr. Cartwright, for mechanical inventions	4,400	0	0
Stationery for the court and officers of the ex- chequer	2,154	8	11	Building a naval asylum	10,000	0	0
For the home patrol	6,345	16	0	Printing vols. 36, 37, of Lords' Journals	\$5,000	0	0
Relief of the Dutch in Davies's Streights	5,165	19	0	Queen Anne's bounty	3,037	1	8
Thames police	1,299	4	0	New Forest Commiss- ioners	100,000	0	0
Examining East India accounts	1,333	9	0	Scotch military roads	4,500	0	0
Making an Index to the rolls of Parliament	439	13	0		5,569	0	0
Bounty on salt imported into Nevis	98	1	3	VARIETIES,			

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*** * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. BOWYER, of Pall-Mall, intends to publish his splendid work on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, in the beginning of next month; it will consist of original Poems, written by Montgomery, Grahame, and others, expressly for the occasion; and will be embellished with engravings, from pictures, by Smirke, and enriched with the portraits of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Granville Sharpe.

Mrs. BAYLEY will shortly publish, in three duodecimo volumes, *Vacation Evenings*, consisting of Familiar conversations on Literature and Morals, interspersed with some original Tales and Poems, and occasional selections from other writers.

JEREMY BENTHAM, esq. author of a Treatise on Scotch Reform, has in the press a work on the Libel Law.

An Index, to the Library of the Royal Institution will soon be ready for publication. It is methodically arranged with an Index, on a plan partly new, which will render it of great use in all libraries.

A Geometrical, Historical, and Political, Chart, of the Reign of George III. is announced by Mr. WILLIAM TICKEN.

Dr. SATTERLEY'S Course of Clinical Instruction at the Middlesex Hospital, will begin the first week in November: the attendance on the patients will be continued daily, and Lectures will be given once a week, or oftener, when it may be necessary, at eleven o'clock. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, assistant surgeon to the Hospital, will undertake such occasional demonstrations of morbid anatomy, as may be required for the illustration of the respective cases. The objects of the Course will also be extended to such remarkable peculiarities in the diseases of children, as may occur in the Foundling Hospital. Dr. YOUNG will begin his Elementary Lectures on Chemistry, Physiology, the practice of Physic, and the *Materia Medica*, about the middle of December: he will deliver them on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at seven o'clock in the evening, throughout the season.

Mr. ROBERT HUISH is engaged in the translation of the sacred dramas of Klopstock, the first of which, entitled "Solomon", will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr. HUISH has also completed a Poem, called the *Peruvians*, in ten cantos, which will be published this year.

A gentleman of Bristol is printing a selection of Poems, from the *Hesperides* of ROBERT HERRICK. It will be contained in one volume, with an engraving of the poet.

A selection from the works of GEORGE WITHER, is also printing at Bristol. It will consist of pieces from his *Juvenilia*; his first and second Remembrances; the Hymns and Songs of the Church; and a Manuscript Copy of his Version of the Psalms, which it is believed were never printed, though he had a patent granted for them from King James.

Mr. BISSET, of Birmingham, has announced a Medallion of the King, under the immediate patronage of the Royal Family, on the occasion of the Festival to be held on the 25th of October next.

The fourth part of *Hints to the Public, and the Legislature, on the nature and effects of Evangelical Preaching*, by a BARRISTER, will be published in February.

The Rev. H. J. KNAPP, will shortly publish an Abridgment of Universal History, adapted to the use of Families and Schools, divided into portions, calculated for each day's learning, to which are annexed appropriate questions for the instructor.

A new edition of the *Village Curate*, and other Poems, by the late Dr. STURDIS, will appear in the course of this month.

The Rev. Mr. HAMPSON, of Sunderland, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, an octavo volume of Sermons.

A new miniature edition of *Pious Reflections for every Day in the Month*, will appear in the course of October next, translated from the French of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai.

Mr. BIGLAND, author of *Letters on History*, is preparing a General History of Europe, from the Peace in 1783, to the present Time.

A work, under the Title of *Tales of other Countries*, is in the press. They are founded on circumstances relating to the author, in his travels through some of the continental countries.

The

The Rev. JOHN KEMTHANE, will speedily publish a select portion of the Psalms, from various authors, arranged according to the year.

The works of the pious and learned Dr. TOWNSEND will soon be published, in two octavo volumes, with a Life of the author, by Mr. CHURTON.

A second volume of Sermons, translated from French authors, and adapted to the English pulpit, by the Rev. S. PARTRIDGE, will soon make its appearance.

Mr. MERRICK has in considerable forwardness, a History of the County of Cardigan.

Dr. EDMONSTON has in the press, a View of the ancient and present State of Shetland, in two octavo volumes.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of ALFIERI, the celebrated Italian dramatist, will appear in the course of the present month. They are written by himself, and interspersed with anecdotes of several distinguished modern characters of this country.

A new Romance, from the pen of Mrs. NORRIS, author of Julia of England, will shortly be published, under the title of Euphronia.

An Italian work, with a French translation, for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of those languages, is in the press. It is entitled *Il modo di Piucere in Compagna*, and consists of Conversations on a variety of subjects, expressly written for the instruction of youth of both sexes, in the art of pleasing in company, on their introduction into the world.

The author of the Young Mother, or Albini, has in the press, Rosa in London, and other Tales, in four volumes.

A correspondent of Nicholson's Journal, has discovered a process for obtaining from ginger, an acid, which he proposes to call zingiberic. One ounce of the best white ginger was infused two or three days, in six ounces of nitrous acid; after which, rather more than an equal quantity of water was added, and the whole was kept at the heat of 212° , adding water to supply the loss by evaporation, till the nitrous smell had disappeared. Carbonate of lead was then added to saturation, and the solution filtered; after which the lead was precipitated by sulphuric acid, and a second filtration was made. By evaporating the filtered liquor, an acid similar in appearance to short white pieces of raw silk, was obtained, which oxidates zinc and iron, and dissolves potash, soda, and

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ammonia, barytes, strontian, lime, magnesia, and the oxides of zinc, iron, lead, and copper. The zingiberic acid differs from the sulphuric, sulphurous, carbonic, oxalic, tartarous, citric, mucous, succinic, and camphoric acids, in forming a soluble salt with barytes and lime; from the nitric, nitrous, muriatic, acetic, acetous, sebacic, malic, and prussic, by remaining in the solid form at 212° ; from the benzoic, and suberic, by its greater solubility; and it does not, like gallic acid, precipitate copper of a brown colour.

Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, has been rewarded by the Society of Arts, for his valuable application of the Long White Moss of the Marshes (*Sphagnum palustre*, LINN.) to the packing of young trees for exportation. This is done by squeezing out part of the moisture from the moss, and laying courses of it about three inches thick, interposed with other courses of the trees (previously shortened in their branches and roots) stratum above stratum, till the box is filled, when the whole must be trodden down, and the lid properly secured. The trees will want no care, even during a voyage of ten or twelve months; the moss being wonderfully retentive of moisture, and seeming to possess an antiseptic property, which totally prevents fermentation, or putrefaction. In fact, vegetation actually proceeds during the time the trees remain inclosed; shoots being formed both from the branches and roots, which, however, are blanched and tender, for want of light and air, to which the trees consequently require to be gradually intured. This moss is very common in most parts of Europe and America, which renders the application more easy, and the discovery more important.

The existence of *Mermaids*, hitherto supposed to be fabulous, seems, in some degree, to be established, by the evidence of the following letters, which were lately transmitted to Sir John Sinclair.

No. I.—*Letter from Miss Mackay, daughter of the Rev. David Mackay, Minister of Reay, to Miss Innes Dowager, of Sandside, Reay Manse, May 25, 1809.*

MADAM.—To establish the truth of what has hitherto been considered improbable and fabulous, must be at all times a difficult task, and I have not the vanity to think that my testimony alone would be sufficient for this purpose; but when to this is added that of four others, I hope it will have some effect in removing the doubts of those who may suppose that the wonderful appearance I reported

having

having seen in the sea on the 12th of January, was not a mermaid, but some other uncommon, though less remarkable, inhabitant of the deep. As I would willingly contribute to remove the doubt of the sceptical on this subject, I beg leave to state to you the following accounts, after premising that my cousin, whose name is prefixed along with mine, was one of the four witnesses who beheld with me this uncommon spectacle.

While she and I were walking by the sea-shore, on the 12th of January, about noon, our attention was attracted by seeing three people who were on a rock at some distance, shewing signs of terror and astonishment at something they saw in the water; on approaching them, we distinguished that the object of their wonder was a face resembling the human countenance, which appeared floating on the waves; at that time nothing but the face was visible; it may not be improper to observe, before I proceed further, that the face, throat, and arms, are all I can attempt to describe; all our endeavours to discover the appearance and position of the body being unavailing. The sea at that time ran very high, and as the waves advanced, the Mermaid gently sunk under them, and afterwards reappeared. The face seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose were small, the former were of a light grey colour, and the mouth was large, and, from the shape of the jawbone, which seemed straight, the face looked short; as to the inside of the mouth I can say nothing, not having attended to it, though sometimes open.—The forehead, nose, and chin, were white; the whole side face of a bright pink colour. The head was exceedingly round, the hair thick and long, of a green oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it, the waves generally throwing it down over the face; it seemed to see the annoyance, and, as the waves retreated with both its hands frequently threw back the hair and rubbed its throat, as if to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth, and white; we did not think of observing whether it had elbows; but from the manner in which it used its arms, I must conclude that it had. The arms were very long and slender, as were the hands and fingers; the latter were not webbed. The arms, one of them at least, was frequently extended, over its head, as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it, and seemed to distress it much; when that had no effect, it sometimes turned quite round several times successively. At a little distance we observed a seal. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some time. We saw nothing like hair or scales on any part of it; indeed the smoothness of the skin particularly caught our attention. The time it was discernible to us was about an hour. The sun was shining clearly at that time; it was distant from us a few yards only. These are the few observations made by us during the appearance of this strange phenomenon.

If they afford you any satisfaction, I shall be particularly happy. I have stated nothing but what I clearly recollect; as my cousin and I had frequently, previous to this period, combated an assertion which is very common among the lower class here, that Mermaids had been frequently seen on this coast, our evidence cannot be thought biassed by any former prejudice in favour of the existence of this wonderful creature.

To contribute, in any degree, to your pleasure or amusement, will add to the happiness of,
 Madam, your greatly obliged,
 (Signed) ELIZ. MACKAY.
 C. MACKENZIE.

No. II.—*Letter from Mr. William Munro, Schoolmaster of Thurso, to Dr. Torrence, regarding a Mermaid seen by him some years ago.*

DEAR SIR, Thurso, June 9, 1809.
Your queries respecting the Mermaid are before me. From the general scepticism which prevails among the learned and intelligent about the existence of such a phenomenon, had not your character and real desire for investigation been too well known to me, for supposing that you wished to have a fertile imagination indulged by a subject of merriment, I would have been disposed to have concluded, that in this instance, you aimed at being ranked among the laughing philosophers, at my expense. Sensible, however, that this is not the case, and taking it for granted that you are sincere, I shall endeavour to answer your queries, though there is little probability that any testimony which I can give respecting the Mermaid, will operate towards convincing those who have not hitherto been convinced by the repeated testimonies adduced in support of the existence of such an appearance.

About twelve years ago, when I was parochial schoolmaster at Reay, in the course of my walking on the shore of Sandside Bay, being a fine warm day in summer, I was induced to extend my walk towards Sandside Head, when my attention was arrested by the appearance of a figure, resembling an unclothed human female, sitting upon a rock extending into the sea, and apparently in the action of combing its hair, which flowed around its shoulders, and of a light brown colour. The resemblance which the figure bore to its prototype, in all its visible parts, was so striking, that had not the rock on which it was sitting been dangerous for bathing, I would have been constrained to have regarded it as really an human form, and to any eye unaccustomed to the situation, it must have undoubtedly appeared as such. The head was covered with hair of the colour above-mentioned, and shaded on the crown, the forehead round, the face plump, the cheeks ruddy, the eyes blue, the mouth and lips of a natural form, resembling those of a man; the teeth I could not discover, as the mouth was shut; the breasts and abdomen,

domen, the arms and fingers of the size of a full grown body of the human species; the fingers, from the action in which the hands were employed, did not appear to be webbed, but as to this I am not positive. It remained on the rock three or four minutes after I observed it, and was exercised during that time in combing its hair, which was long and thick, and of which it appeared proud, and then dropped into the sea, which was level with the abdomen, from whence it did not reappear to me. I had a distinct view of its features, being at no great distance, on an eminence above the rock on which it was sitting, and the sun brightly shining. Immediately before its getting into its natural element, it seemed to have observed me, as its eyes were directed towards the eminence on which I stood. It may be necessary to remark, that previous to the period I beheld this object, I had heard it frequently reported by several persons, and some of them persons whose veracity I never heard disputed, that they had seen such a phenomenon as I have described, though then, like many others, I was not disposed to credit their testimony on this subject. I can say of a truth, that it was only by seeing the phenomenon I was perfectly convinced of its existence.

If the above narrative can in any degree be subservient towards establishing the existence of a phenomenon, hitherto almost incredible to naturalists, or to remove the scepticism of others, who are ready to dispute every thing which they cannot fully comprehend, you are welcome to it from,

Dear Sir, your most obliged,

And most humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM MUNRO.
To Dr. Torrence, Thurso.

FRANCE.

M. LENORMAND has succeeded in producing a fine colourless varnish with copal. As all copal is not fit for this purpose, and to ascertain such pieces as are good, each must be taken separately, and a single drop of pure essential oil of rosemary, not altered by keeping, must be let fall on it. Those pieces which soften at the part that imbibes the oil, are good; reduce them to powder, which sift through a very fine hair sieve, and put it into a glass, on the bottom of which it must not lie more than a finger's-breadth thick. Pour upon it essence of rosemary to a similar height; stir the whole for a few minutes, when the copal will dissolve into a viscous fluid. Let it stand for two hours, and then pour gently on it two or three drops of very pure alcohol, which distribute over the oily mass, by inclining the bottle in different directions with a very gentle motion. Repeat

this operation by little and little, till the incorporation is effected, and the varnish reduced to a proper degree of fluidity. It must then be left to stand a few days, and when very clear be decanted off. This varnish, thus made without heat, may be applied with equal success to pasteboard, wood, and metals, and takes a better polish than any other. It may be used on paintings, the beauty of which it greatly heightens.

M. CUVIER has published a brief description of a bird produced by a swan and a goose. She laid nine eggs, and began to hatch them, but only one living bird was obtained. On quitting the shell, this young one differed very little from a gosling; it was covered with a yellowish-down, with a dark olive tint on the back, neck, and head. The upper mandible of the bill was black, except the point, where it was white; and the lower was orange-coloured. The feet were also of the latter colour, and disproportionately large; the circle of the iris was brown, and the eyelids yellow. The only change which it has since undergone is in its size, which considerably exceeds that of the mother, though it bears a much greater resemblance to her than to the swan.

M. FOURNIER has invented an apparatus, for determining, with precision, the quantity of spirit contained in any liquid, to which he gives the name of alcohome-
ter, or cœnometer. This instrument is composed of a glass tube, six or seven inches long, and placed vertically upon a cap of copper, and having a graduated bar of the same metal attached to its centre. At the place where the bar enters the tube adjusted to its base, there is a screw, by which it is hermetically closed, and which prevents the liquid to be analized from spilling. This little apparatus stands upon three legs: at the foot is a lamp with spirit of wine, placed under the copper cap, and directly beneath the bar, to heat it quickly. On one of the legs is a moveable ferrule, with a damper, for the purpose of moderating, at pleasure, the action of the flame, and thus preventing the liquid in the tube from running over.

A fossil palm-tree has recently been found above strata of plaster at Bagnolet, near Paris. It was deposited in the earthy strata about twelve or fifteen feet above the first stratum of plaster. A tree of the same species was a few years since discovered in a similar situation at Montmartre.

M. FAVIER, having remarked that black truffles

truffles are principally met with in the vicinity of oak and che-nut-trees, and even found this highly-esteemed species in soil formed entirely of the fragments of those astringent vegetables, has made the experiment of planting potatoes in trenches prepared with tan and earth, disposed in alternate strata of about two inches each. These potatoes, when dug up, were black, and tasted very much like truffles. He imagines, that in this manner the quality of those roots might, in two or three years, be so far changed as to give them the exact taste and appearance of truffles.

The following method of preserving grapes is given in a French journal: Take a cask or barrel inaccessible to the external air, and put into it a layer of bran dried in an oven, or of ashes well dried and sifted. Upon this place a layer of bunches of grapes well cleaned, and gathered in the afternoon of a dry day, before they are perfectly ripe. Proceed thus with alternate layers of bran and grapes, till the barrel is full, taking care that the grapes do not touch each other, and to let the last layer be of bran; then close the barrel, so that the air may not be able to penetrate, which is an essential point. Grapes thus packed will keep nine, or even twelve months. To restore them to their freshness, cut the end of the stalk of each bunch of grapes, and put that of white grapes into white wine, and that of the black grapes into red wine, as you would put flowers into water, to revive or to keep them fresh.

In order to obtain acetate of potash white and well crystallized, it is necessary to employ distilled vinegar, and very pure and saturated carbonate of potash, because if there were potash in excess, that alkali would give out charcoal and colour the solution and the salt. In order to avoid this inconvenience, and to make acetate of potash in an economical manner, M. LENOBLE advises to dissolve carbonate of potash in common vinegar, to evaporate the liquor to dryness, to subject the salt to aqueous fusion, then to dissolve it in pure water, to filter through charcoal, and to evaporate the liquid gently in a silver basin. In this way a perfectly white salt is obtained.

M. PARMENTIER, whose labours are always directed to some useful end, has made public a new method of preparing the extract of opium, which appears far superior to all those hitherto known. It takes from that substance the smell by

which it is distinguished, and which is always in proportion to its malignant qualities. The manner of preparing 24 ounces of opium is as follows:—Macerate in rain-water for five days: then boil for a quarter of an hour with two pounds of pulverized charcoal: strain, and clarify with white of egg, and, by a suitable evaporation, you will obtain twelve ounces of extract.

In the *Champs Elysées*, near the ancient Chapel of St. Bardulph, called, by some, the Temple of the Manes at Arles, have been found, among many fragments of large earthen urns, a smaller one of the same substance; two beautiful lacrymatories, one of which is of considerable length; a fine sepulchral lamp of earth, in good preservation, upon which is a winged genius; a priapus of bronze, turned green by being in contact with a bronze ring, designed to suspend it by; a small bracelet for a child, in bronze, to which is fastened a medal of the colony of Nimes, the impression much effaced, and almost illegible; twelve glass beads upon wire, two of red glass joined together, one of white glass, and the drop of a pendant likewise of glass: another larger bracelet in bronze; a small drum; a head of Medusa of blue glass, thick, and in relief.

GERMANY.

M. HIERNKE, has invented a new kind of bellows, in which the current of air may be increased or diminished at pleasure, without interrupting its action.

M. BOZZINI has announced, in several Journals, the invention of a machine, intended to throw light into the interior of the animal body. It is composed of a recipient containing the light; of tubes which direct its rays to the cavities which it is wished to enlighten; and of reflecting tubes which transmit the luminous rays to the eye of the observer.

RUSSIA.

M. KLAPROTH, Member of the Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, has set out for Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, with a view to proceed to Teheran, in Persia. He intends to spend several years in the latter country, in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with it.

The account of Captain KRAUSENSTERN's Voyage Round the World, is preparing with the greatest dispatch. Almost all the engravings are finished. The

The text is in the Russian language, but the captain will himself publish a German translation.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburgh, has published the thirteenth volume of its Memoirs, with the title of *Nova Acta Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae*. To this volume is prefixed the history of the Academy from 1795 to 1796, and biographical accounts of ten academicians, who have died since that period; among whom is the celebrated naturalist, ERIC LAXMAN, who was born at Abo, in Finland, in 1737, and died near Tobolsk, in Siberia, in 1795. Among the reports made to the Academy, is one on the direction of balloons, and another on M. Pallas's Travels in Tauris. The mathematical memoirs inserted in this volume, are thirteen in number, four of which are by the celebrated EULER. The department of physical sciences, comprehends, among others, an interesting memoir on the mines of Siberia, by M. HERMAN, under the title of *Description of the celebrated Silver Mine of Zmeof, or Mount Altai, in Siberia*. This mine, which has long been known, has been wrought only since 1745, at the expense of the crown. — The quantity of ore obtained from it annually amounts to 1,200,000 puds; and the total produce from 1747 to 1793, was 34,441 puds of silver, among which was about 1000 puds of gold. The pud weighs from thirty-five to forty pounds, so that this produce may be estimated at forty-four millions of rubles, or about a million a-year. The astronomical memoirs are three in number. One, by M. HENRY, contains Observations on the Planet Venus; the second, by M. STEPHEN RUMOWSKY, treats of the Figure of the Earth; the third is a supplement to Euler's Theory of the Moon, by M. SCHUBERT.

POLAND.

BARON GRIMM, the Nestor of diplomats, died lately at Warsaw. A secretary of the Russian embassy was extremely anxious to obtain possession of his voluminous correspondence, in which are many letters in the hand-writing of the Empress Catherine II. All these papers have been sent to Petersburgh.

ITALY.

On the 22d of August, last year, M. ANDREOLI, and M. BRIOSCHI, ascended in a balloon at Padua. When the mercury had fallen to fifteen inches, about the height of three miles and an half, the latter began to feel an extraordinary pal-

pitation of the heart, without any painful sensation in breathing. When the mercury was down to twelve, (four miles and an half) he was overpowered with a pleasing sleep, that soon became a real lethargy. The balloon continued ascending, and when the mercury was about nine inches, (near six miles,) M. Andreoli perceived himself swollen all over, and could not move his left hand. When the mercury had fallen to 8,5 (about six miles and a quarter,) the balloon burst with a loud explosion, and began to descend rapidly with much noise, which awoke M. Brioschi. It fell about twelve miles from Padua, without any injury to the aerial travellers.

The celebrated CANOVA, who is to receive one hundred thousand crowns for a colossal statue of Napoleon, in bronze, has engaged the assistance of the German artists, at Vienna, who cast the statue of Joseph II. under the direction of the celebrated professor ZAUNER.

The subterraneous passage by which the Roman Emperors went privately from the palace of the Cæsars, on Mount Cælius, at Rome, to the Flavian Amphitheatre, has been lately discovered. From it have been taken a number of architectural fragments, capitals, cornices, and vases, proofs of the splendor of its decorations. Some fine torsos have also been found, and a head of Mercury, which appears to have belonged to the statue formerly in the garden of the Pope, and now in the Chiaramonti Museum. Several pipes and gutters for carrying off water were also discovered, and twenty rooms of very small dimensions, and lighted only from the top. These are presumed to be the *fornices*, so frequently mentioned by Martial, Seneca, and Juvenal.

The celebrated *Last Supper*, of LEONARDO DA VINCI, at Milan, has suffered so much from damp, and other circumstances, that it will soon be totally destroyed. Bossi is taking a copy of it in oil, of the original size, from which it is afterwards to be executed in mosaic.

The brothers RIERENHAUSEN, who have fixed their residence in Italy, have formed the plan of a considerable work, in which they propose to exhibit the rise and progress of the arts in that country, by stroke engravings of the works of the great masters. It will be divided into three sections, each comprehending four parts. The first section will begin with Cimabue, and go down to Gozzoli; the second to Massaccio; and the third to Raphael.

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Raphael. The work will also contain biographical accounts and portraits of the different painters. The four first parts comprehend the works of Cimabue, Giotto, Tafi, Buffalmaco, Urcagna; the succeeding ones will exhibit those of Gazzoli, Ghirlandajo, Fusole, Phiberti; and the last those of Massaccio, Signorelli, Perugino, L. da Vinci, Fra Bartolomeo, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and the most celebrated of his pupils. Each part will contain twelve plates, in small folio.

HUNGARY.

The ARCHDUKE-PALATINE has published the plan of the intended National Museum of Hungary. This establishment will be composed of a library, a cabinet of medals, a cabinet of antiquities and curiosities, a collection of ancient armour, a cabinet of natural history, and a pantheon, containing busts and portraits of the most celebrated Hungarians; and lastly, a place destined for the exhibition of the productions of national industry. This Museum is to be established at Pest.

SWEDEN.

M. AURIVILIUS has printed a concise account of the Greek and Latin manuscripts, in the Library of Upsal. The former are sixteen in number, among which are nine of the New Testament,

and of the Alexandrian translation of the old. Among the Latin manuscripts, the author mentions the ten first books of Livy, and a complete Horace. The first appears to be of the tenth, or eleventh century. Several catalogues of the Library of Upsal have already been published; such as that of the books and manuscripts, given by the High-Chancellor Lagardie, to the Academy: (folio, Stockholm, 1672;) that of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts, given in 1705, by J. G. Sparrenfeld, (quarto, Upsal, 1806;) and that of ninety-three Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic manuscripts, sent to the Library by J. J. Bioernstael, (8vo. Stockholm, 1785.)

HOLLAND.

M. VAN BRAAM, has published the second volume of the Voyage of the Dutch Embassy to China, in 1794, &c. It contains a description of several parts of that empire, hitherto unknown to Europeans.

AMERICA.

Dr. EWELL, of Washington, has given an account of the successful internal exhibition of the acetate or sugar of lead, in several diseases, particularly in profuse haemorrhage, and in cases of salivation. He is also of opinion, that it is worthy of a trial in dysentery, at least after evacuants have been used.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT RANSOME'S (IPSWICH), for *Improvements on the Wheel and Swing Plough.*

THE improvements set forth in this specification consist in making a variety of parts to one frame, so as to adapt the plough to every kind of land. By these means many advantages are gained, particularly that of preventing the adhesion of clays, or stiff soils, which occasion so much friction and inconvenience in the working of the common ploughs. The patentee has given a number of drawings with the specification; in one of these is exhibited the iron frame, to which the mould plates are fixed. In another are shewn, three different shares to fix on the nose of the iron ground; in a third are shewn, the sliding bars, that are used for the purpose of regulating the breast plates to any width required. These are slipped into dove-tails on the iron frame, and made fast by a pin. The several figures

and letters of reference are so contrived, that, if the ploughs are put together, as the parts are marked, in the order of the alphabet, their different uses will appear, and no mistake can happen.

MR. SAMUEL BROOKES' (BERMONDSEY), for *splitting Hides, so that each Side of the Hide, so split, may be manufactured for the purposes for which an entire Hide hath been before used: the Grain Side for Coaches, &c. and the Flesh Side for White Leather, Vellum, &c.*

The nature of this invention, and the manner in which it is performed, are thus described:—Instead of splitting the tanned hides, by the machinery of cylinder and knife, or shaving the raw hide by a currier's knife, the patentee takes the hides in the raw state, immediately after they have been unhaired, and splits them by a peculiar kind of machinery; and thus he manufactures and produces two new materials, viz. the piece of the

hide

hide having the grain side thereon, and the other piece having the flesh side thereon. The said pieces may be further manufactured for all the uses and applications, well known to those who are conversant with the fabrication and consumption of hides and leather.

MR. WEDGWOOD'S (OXFORD-STREET), *for an Apparatus for producing several Original Writings, or Drawings, at one time.*

The principle of this invention consists in so disposing of two or more sheets of paper, or other writing materials, so as that they may be written upon at once with double pointed pens, or with two pens or styles so combined, as to be held in the hand, as a pen is commonly held; that is, without being in any way connected with machinery. The principle admits of various modes of application. If it be required, that both the papers to be written upon should be in the usual form, these papers are connected by machinery, which is described with drawings in the specification. But if the usual form of one of the papers, namely, that intended for receiving the office fac-simile, or that which is to be preserved as a copy by the writer, can be dispensed with, then Mr. Wedgwood uses what he calls linear copying paper, which consists of paper cut out, or pierced in a particular form.

When a fac-simile of a writing upon the linear-paper is wanted, he lays underneath a leaf of the linear-paper a sheet of writing-paper; then with the points of the penna-duplex so adjusted, as that when held in the hand with a proper inclination for writing, they will touch parallel parts, the one of a bar of the linear-paper, and the other that portion of the writing-paper appearing

through the pierced spaces of the linear-paper; then proceeding to write, one point of the penna-duplex is thus brought into contact with the linear-paper, and the other with the writing-paper underneath the linear-paper. When the penna-duplex is moved in the act of writing, the two points thereof moving in parallel directions, they necessarily produce two exact fac-similes; the one on the linear-paper, and the other on the spaces of the sheet of writing-paper, seen through the pierced spaces of the linear paper. To render the operation more convenient, Mr. W. lays under the hand a leaf of card-board, or any other flat substance, which serves to keep the bars motionless and flat to the paper underneath, or he confines to the edge of a leaf of the paper a heavy clamp, by the pressure of which the linear-paper will be regularly stretched over the writing-paper.

If it be desired to write upon two skins of parchment, or upon a skin of parchment and a sheet of paper, then a different kind of machinery is made use of. In the use of this, the parchment or paper is to be made into a cylindric form, by having the top and bottom thereof joined together by paste, &c. Within the cylindric sheet a straining board is put, and being strained, it is fit for writing on. The two pens move at once on two separate pieces of parchment, paper, &c. and give two fac-similes.— When one pair of lines are finished, by turning the handle of the machine, the lines written will pass, the one downwards through the space between the edges of the straining frame; and the other upwards, so as thereby to keep one copy of the writing always in view. To keep the lines at any given distance, wheels and spring catches may be annexed to one of the pulleys.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No. I. of Mozart's Concertos for the Piano-forte. Originally composed by the Author with full Band Accompaniments Obligato; arranged for the Convenience of Amateurs, for the Piano-forte, by Dr. Crotch.

THIS respectable and desirable publication is offered to the public at 4s. per Number to Subscribers, and 6s. to Non-subscribers. Certainly, to use the words of the publishers, "among the many classical productions of this justly-

celebrated author, the Concertos stand very high." The rare opportunities, however, of hearing them with the full orchestra accompaniments, having deprived the amateurs in general of forming a just judgment respecting their merits, Messrs. Cianchettini and Spereti, in order to gratify the lovers of Mozart's compositions, have undertaken to publish them in their present form. The arrangement of these pieces, so far as we may judge from our knowledge,

Knowledge of Dr. Crotch's high professional abilities, and the specimen he has given in the present number, will not fail to be worthy the great author he has engaged to familiarize. And we hope so valuable a work will be encouraged to its completion by the discerning public. It is to be comprised in eighteen numbers, and each number is to contain one Concerto.

A new grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mr. Charles Burnet, by Thomas Powell. 5s.

This Sonata, which is published with an accompaniment for a flute or violin, and violoncello (ad libitum), is written in that easy, familiar, and pleasant style best calculated to promote its general circulation. The movements, three in number, are all engaging; yet we profess ourselves most pleased with the *polaca*, the subject of which is particularly attractive; while the digressive matter is agreeably conceived and perfectly analogous to the leading idea.

A Duett for two Performers on the Piano-forte. Composed by T. Latour. 3s.

This Duett, in which Mr. Latour has introduced the admired air of "*O Dolce Concerto*," with Variations, is a production of considerable merit. The two parts move together with a happy effect, the ideas are often novel, sometimes ingeniously treated; and the movements are judiciously arranged and contrasted. In every page science and talent are prevalent, and piano-forte practitioners will find this piece an interesting and improving exercise.

"The Red Rose," a Glee for four Voices. Composed by W. Knyvett. 2s.

This glee is happy in its subject, to which the composer frequently recurs as a kind of *burden*, and always with that ingenuity and good management which ensures attraction. The parts are blended with scientific propriety, and the general effect bespeaks much taste and judgment in this species of composition.

"Thy blue Waves, O Carron," a favorite Ballad. Composed by J. Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by T. H. Butler. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Butler has converted the above pleasing air into a very attractive rondo. The style is simple and easy, and the passages lie remarkably well for the juvenile hand. In a word, the whole forms one of the most agreeable trifles for the piano-forte that has come before us for some time.

"Where shall the Lover rest?" Song and Duet, from Marmion of Flodden Field, by W. Scott, esq. Composed by Thomas Attwood, esq. 2s. dedicated to Mrs. Billington. 2s.

This composition, to which Mr. Attwood has added an excellent and judicious accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp, is simple and unaffected in its style, and promises, by the sweetness and connection of its passages, to greatly please the generality of hearers. The parts are united with skill, and the bass is chosen with judgment.

Divertissement Turque, avec l'Introduction de la favorite Fandango Variée. Composée pour le Piano-forte par Louis Von Esch, esq. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Von Esch, in this divertissement, has attained much of the real Turkish style. The ideas are marked by a consistence and uniformity that bespeak much judgment, while the *tout-ensemble* presents to the ear that characteristic beauty which only well-cultivated talent can produce.

"The Seventh of November," a Scotch Air. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by J. Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 2s.

This little Rondo is of a description to well entitle it to our commendation. The theme is happily chosen, and the digressive matter is conceived with taste. The effect of the whole is highly attractive, and must procure admirers amongst juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended.

"Rural Content," a Pastoral Glee for three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to James Darwincs, and John Maitland, esquires, M.P. by James Coombs. 2s. 6d.

This glee forms a kind of dialogue, and, indeed, rather claims the latter appellation than the former. It is a very pleasing and interesting production. A few easy fancy prevades the melodic passages of which rise naturally out of each other, while the words present that true picture of innocent and rural sentiment, which cannot but prove engaging to every hearer.

The Gondoliers, an admired Ballad for the Piano forte, by the late T. Linley, esq. 1s.

The *Gondoliers* is one of those pleasant, simple ballads well suited for general use, and which, from the familiarity of their melodies, and natural sentiment of their words, never fail to please and interest the convivial, domestic, circle.

An Air from Handel's Lessons, with Variations, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Miss Windbams, by George Augustus Kollman. 3s.

These variations, nine in number, are ingeniously and tastefully imagined. The passages are, in general, melodiously turned, and the execution is of a cast sufficiently familiar to invite the practice of the juvenile performer.

"Awake my Lyre." Sung by Mr. W. Elliott. The Words by Cowley. Composed by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

This little song, which Mr. Major has inscribed to his friend, Thomas Hill, esq. is appropriate and impressive in its melody; and the piano-forte part, with which it is accompanied, is simple in its style, and calculated to heighten the general effect.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August, to the 20th of September, 1809,

PTHYSIS	5
Pneumonia	1
Scrophula	2
Dyspepsia	3
Hypochondriasis	5
Mania	1
Amentia	1
Palpitatio cordis	1
Paralysis	2
Vermes	2
Morbi Infantiles	3

More than one instance the Reporter has very recently met with, in which a pulmonary affection has been aggravated by an emigration to the coast; the air of which, independently of immersion in the sea, is ill adapted to the irritable structure of physical invalids. An annual visit to the borders of our Island, though a delightful relaxation to the healthy, proves, generally, injurious to those who are in the habit of going thither for the acquisition of health. They frequently return, charged with the roots and seeds of disorder, which seldom fail to shoot out, and bear fruit during the ensuing months.

The two most interesting cases which for some time past have fallen under the Reporter's notice, arose from habits of personal imprudence, which, although different in their character, produced effects somewhat similar upon the constitution. One of them was an instance of satiety, or extreme imbecility, which had been gradually induced by a succession of epileptic paroxysms, each of which took something away, until the mind was stripped altogether of its energies and endowments. At length it presented a tablet, from which was effaced nearly every impression of thought, or character of intellectual existence. The other case, was that of a young man, who, from an indiscreet exposure during a mercurial course, was

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suddenly seized with delirium, which, on account of an hereditary bias in that direction, is in danger of settling into a chronic, and perhaps cureless, aberration, instead of abolition of the mental powers. The mind, in the latter instance, shattered by disease, may be compared to the small fragments of a broken mirror, which retain the faculty of reflection, but where, although the number of images is increased, there is no one entire and perfect representation.

Mania ranks upon a no less elevated level than consumption, as an endemic of Britain; there is scarcely a single inhabitant of it, but has some personal or social interest in this disease, in whose family, or in the circle of whose friends or acquaintance, there is to be found no speck or tarnish of insanity. Young called this world "the Bedlam of the Universe;" a poetical expression, which every day seems to approach nearer to the strictness of prosaic truth. A heavy responsibility presses upon those who preside or officiate in any of the public, or private asylums of lunacy. Instead of trampling upon, we ought to cherish, and by the most delicate and anxious care, strive to nurse into a clearer and a brighter flame; the still breathing members of a nearly extinguished mind.

It is astonishing, with what management and sagacity a maniac, when impelled by a sufficient motive, can keep the secret of his insanity. Not long since, the Reporter was very nearly imposed upon by a patient of this description, who, by extraordinary art and exertion, had effected his escape from the barriers of confinement, and, in order to defeat pursuit, solicited professional evidence in favour of his sanity. A particular train of thought, which

for a time, lay silent and secret within the recesses of his mind, by an accidental touch, all at once kindled into an unexpected and terrible explosion.

Lucid intervals are a subject deserving of the very particular study and attention of the legal, as well as the medical profession. There are, in fact, few cases of mania, or melancholy, where the light of reason does not now and then shine between the clouds. In fevers of the mind, as well as in those of the body, there occur intermissions, but a mere interruption of a disorder is not to be mistaken for its cure, or its ultimate conclusion. Madmen show, at starts, more sense than ordinary men. There is perhaps as

much genius confined, as at large; and he who courted coruscations of talent, might be more likely to meet with them in a receptacle for lunatics, than in almost any other theatre of intellectual exhibition. But, the flashes of wit betray too often the ruins of wisdom, and the mind, which is powerful in the brilliancy, will generally be found deficient in the steadiness of its lustre. Little stress ought to be laid upon those occasional and uncertain holidays of intellect, where the patient is, for a time only, disentangled from the labyrinth of his morbid hallucinations.

Sept. 24, 1809. J. REID,
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of August, and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

BARBER Robert, Watling street, merchant. (Barker, Temple)
Benwell Thomas, Newman street, coachmaker. (Smart and Thomas, Staples inn)
Berry Thomas, Tooley street, tailor. (Millward, Sise lane, Bucklersbury)
Bloxam Sir Matthew, Gracechurch street, banker. (Elifson and Dawson, White Hart court, Lombard street)
Bloxam Sir Matthew, Thomas Wilkinson, and William Bloxam, Gracechurch street, bankers. (Tilton, Chatham place)
Brown Thomas, Russell street, Bermondsey, currier. (Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly)
Caley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Maffey and Cartwright, Liverpool)
Calver James, Brook street, Ratcliff, victualler. (Unwin, High street, Shadwell)
Carr Thomas, Oxford, grocer. (M' Michael, Finch lane, Cornhill)
Cleary William, York, grocer. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Gelland Hill)
Coward Francis, Fuglestone St. Peter, and James Brewer, Surcombe, Wits, clothiers and dyers. (Black and White, Essex street, Strand, and Arney, Salisbury)
Cowgey Robert, Falmouth, merchant. (Tipper, Falmouth)
Curtis Robert, Worcester, linen draper. (James, Gray's inn square, and Cornish, Bristol)
Deacon Joseph, Baker street, Portman square, confectioner. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row)
Ducker Jonathan, Ludworth, Derby, thread-manufacturer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Chetham, Stockport)
Dowmille Thomas Churchman, Shefford, Beds, draper and laceman. (Garrard, Olney, Bucks, and Taylor, Southampton buildings)
Dyfon James, Liverpool, druggist. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Dawson, Liverpool)
Edwards Giles, Louth, Lincoln, spirit merchant. (Nicholson, Louth, and Leigh and Mason, Bridge street, Blackfriars)
Ellis John, Queen street, Cheapside, lead merchant. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard)
Ellis John, Rathbone place, butcher. (Orchard, Hatton garden)
Elton Phineas, Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Crofts and Rutherford, Bolton)
Giddy William, Truro, chemist. (Mitchell, Truro, and Surphard and Adlington, Bedford row)
Gregory Joseph, Leeds, Lancaster, manganese dealer. (Foukes and Creswell, Manchester, and Foukes and Langwill, Gray's inn)
Harvey Charles, Malmouth, ironmonger. (Bourne, Monmouth, and Mayo and Berkeley, Gray's inn square)
Henshaw Charles, Tower street, wine merchant. (Berridge, Hatton garden)
Hillier James, Rathbone place, upholsterer. (Mill, Vine street, Piccadilly)
Hiliger Edmund, Dark lane, pork butcher. (Noy, Mincing lane)
Hicks William, and James Jones, Old Ford, Middlesex, dyers. (Jones, New court, Crutched Friars)
Hodgson John, ten, Rockliffe, Cumberland, merchant. (Collins and Waller, Spital square, and Hodgson, Carlisle)

Holloway Jeremiah, Frome Selwood, Somerset. (Roths, Frome Selwood, and Ellis, Hatton garden)
Heskyll William, Cawfard, Cornwall, brewer. (Sole, Plymouth, and Blakelock and Makinson, Temple)
Hunter William George, Islington, underwriter. (Courteen, Walbrook)
Johns Richard, jun. Truro, victualler. (Bennallack, Truro, and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street)
Jones John, John Owen, and Henry Abbott, Bucklersbury, merchants. (Wilde, jun., Castle street, Fench square)
Kelly John, Shoreditch, cheesemonger. (Wright, Dowgate hill)
King Joseph, King street, Covent-garden, silk mercer. (Webster, Queen street, Cheapside)
Kinsey William, Oxford street, coachmaker. (Beckett, Broad street, Golden square)
Lee James, Lewes, linen draper. (Bennett, Philipot lane)
Mark Thomas, Thursby, Cumberland, merchant. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook, and Pearson, Carlisle)
Marshall John, Fleet market, clothes-salesman. (Cook, Austin Friars)
M'Cloud John, Woolwich, wheelwright. (Langham, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, and Parker, Greenwich)
Oliphant John, Fleet street, tailor. (Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill)
Pearson Stephen, Gloslop, Derby, baker. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Chetham, Stockport)
Pearson George, Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Holme and Lowden, Clement's inn)
Phillips William, Wragley, Lincoln, shopkeeper. (Walker, Spilsby, and Amici, Sion College gardens, Aldermanbury)
Pilkington William Gee, Bawtry, York, innholder. (Wheatley, Rotherham, and Taylor, Southampton buildings)
Potter Thomas, Manchester, grocer. (Halfhead and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
Prosser James, Sloane street, grocer. (Wingfield, Great Marlborough street)
Rinsey William, Oxford street, coachmaker. (A'Becket, Broad street, Golden square)
Robertson David, Finsbury square, wine merchants. (Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
Roughedge William, Wotton-under-edge, Gloucester, vintner. (James, Gray's inn square)
Sault William, Southmolton street, callenderer. (Rutherford, Bartholomew Close)
Saxelby Thomas, Derby, merchant. (Edwards and Jellett, Derby, and Lambert, Hatton garden)
Shorto Edward Horne, Exeter, cutler. (Spencer, Dorking and Pearson, Middle Temple)
Simonds George, Coppice Row, Clerkenwell, baker. (Bennett, Philpot lane)
Smith Thomas, Nurcombe, Worcester, draper. (Parker, Worcester)
Smith Henry, and James Holton, Charles street, and Suffolk street, Middlesex Hospital, coach makers. (Stevenson, Chequer court, Charing-cross)
Smith Thomas, sen. and jun., Wakefield, linen draper. (Schofield, Horbury, York, and Batty, Chancery lane)
Smurfit John, Bell Wharf, Shadwell, spirit merchant. (Settree, St. Mary Axe)
South John, Cardiff, Glamorgan, ironmonger. (Stevens, Brinol, and Sweet, Inner Temple)
Swift John, Liverpool, stationer. (Dawson, Liverpool, and Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row)

Thom

Thom William, Leeds, cloth merchant. (Sutton, Leeds, and Royston, Essex street, Strand)
Towen John, Oxford market, carcasse butcher. (Tur-
ner, Edward street, Cavendish square)
Trevor John, late of Gainsborough, but now a prisoner
in the goal of Lincoln, money scrivener. (Nicholsons,
Loath, and Leigh and Mason, Bridge street, Black-
friars)
Twycross Robert Harcourt, Brook street, Holborn, jewel-
ler. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings)
Waylen Robert, Devizes, vintualler. (Salmon, Devizes)
Weaver Thomas, Cheltenham, innkeeper. (Weiss,
Worcester, and Platt, Temple)
Williams William, Tofts, Norfolk, carpenter. (Reilly,
Stafford row, Pimlico)
Winter James and John, Acre lane, Brixton Causeway,
bricklayers. (Saunders and Judkin, Clifford's inn,
bricklayers)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abrahams Samuel, Sandwich, linen draper, Sept. 16
Ackermann Edmund, New Broad street mews, merchant,
Nov. 2
Agar Moses, City Chambers, ship owner and merchant,
Nov. 15
Agnew John, Grosvenor square, banker, Oct. 10
Anderson Robert, Guilford street, merchant, Nov. 14
Annesley Abraham Levy, Chilwell streets, merchant,
Nov. 7
Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper, Sept. 26
Arnoult James, Hart street, Crutched Friars, wine mer-
chant, Oct. 7
Austin Thomas, Chester, coach proprietor and innkeeper,
Sept. 13
Bacon John, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottingham, cotton spin-
ner, Oct. 30
Bandeley B. Whitechapel, grocer, Oct. 3
Banes John, Ashford, Salop, farmer, Sept. 23
Baker Isaac, Dudley, Worcester, linen draper, Sept. 22
Balding William, Holt, Norfolk, grocer, Oct. 6
Bader John, Strand, tailor, Oct. 7
Barer Samuel, Brereton, Stafford, grocer, Oct. 17
Batty John, Primrose street, Bishopsgate street, straw and
clap hat manufacturer, Nov. 11
Benton Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrive-
ner, Sept. 23
Bell William, Bristol, linen draper, Sept. 23
Benjamin Matthew, Lime street square, merchant, Nov. 14
Bewick George, Portsmouth, tavern keeper, Sept. 14
Bewick Samuel and John Grine, Hulme, Manchester,
common brewers, Oct. 10
Bicknell Henry, Bristol, James Sutton, London, and Tho-
mas Gillam, Bristol, bankers, Oct. 26
Borth William, Carlisle, grocer, Sept. 25
Boulton George, East Barnet, farmer, Nov. 14
Bowen Thomas, Rhodiad, Pembroke, shopkeeper, Oct. 19
Braddock Samuel, Macclesfield, innkeeper, Oct. 16
Bradley Edward, sen. Bromley, Middlesex, baker, Sept. 23
Brain William, Sutton street, Westminster, plane maker,
Oct. 7
Browning John, Oxford street, carpenter, Sept. 23
Bruce John, master mariner, Hull, Sept. 9
Bryan Samuel, Grosvenor Mews, chandler, Nov. 14
Bull Sarah, Brewer street, Golden square, tallow chand-
ler, Sept. 30
Burnes James, Liverpool, tailor, Oct. 12
Capper William, Holborn hill, linen draper, Nov. 4
Carter John, Bishopsgate street, merchant, Nov. 2
Chambers William, Carlisle, draper, Sept. 14
Children George, Dover, saddler, Oct. 31
Church Ann, New Bond street, milliner, Sept. 16
Clark John, and Henry Hall, Market Harborough, Leic-
estershire, worsted and carpet manufacturers, Oct. 9
Cogan Thomas, Houndsditch, stationer, Oct. 31
Collins Anthony, Mile-end road, ship owner, Sept. 23
Cooke Henry, Bristol, merchant, Oct. 14
Cuper Benjamin, Earl street, Blackfriars, builder,
Oct. 24
Coulthard Joseph, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 28
Crosby Thomas, Manchester, dimity manufacturer,
Sept. 30
Crotan Joseph, Drury lane, linen draper, Oct. 7
Dand John, Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, banker,
Nov. 11
Darlington Edward Aikins, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer,
Sept. 14
Davis Charles, St. John street, carpenter, Oct. 24
Davis Simon, Upper St. Martin's lane, cabinet maker,
Sept. 23
Davis John, Oxford, dealer and chapman, Oct. 6
Davis Gerard, Barnardstaple, Durham, cotton-manufac-
turer, Sept. 28
Dempsey William and John Abram, Bristol, tailors,
Oct. 4
Denison James, William Andrews Phelps, and George
Williams, Friday street, warehousemen, Sept. 16
Dewbury William, Fleet street, jeweller, Nov. 6
Dyson Peter, Cloughton, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Oct. 9
Daw John, Newcastle upon Tyne, haberdasher, Nov. 11
Draper Thomas, City Road, surgeon, Oct. 31
Eaton William and Robert, jun. Bucklersbury, ware-
housemen, Nov. 18
Eccles Thomas, and Bernard Thomas, Holbrook, Wat-
ling street, warehousemen, Nov. 14
Edgar John, New Sarum, Wilts, surgeon, Sept. 11
Emmott Abraham Gumpert, Portsmouth, shopkeeper,
Sept. 30
Ely George, Portsea, miller, Oct. 13
Farbridge William, Gough square, Fleet street, dealer and
chapman, Oct. 7

Farenden Thomas, Chichester, brazier, Oct. 28
Fenner John, Lawrence lane, wholesale linen draper,
Oct. 24
Field Charles, Portsea, tailor, Nov. 4
Field Simon, Plymouth Dock, wine merchant, Oct. 21
Filcock Thomas, Macclesfield, Chester, grocer, Oct. 19
Flether Benjamin, Liverpool, druggist, Oct. 21
Fly William and John, Croydon, Surrey, bricklayers,
Nov. 11
Francis Frederic, Chiswick, finch, Oct. 11
Garland William, Shepton Mallett, Somerset, innholder,
Sept. 23
Gerrard James, Swan street, Minories, cornfactor, Oct. 17
Gibb John, Hailsham, Sussex, innkeeper, Sept. 16
Gibson, Golden Lee, Colchester, tailor and draper,
Sept. 27
Gill Richard, Wakefield, miller, Sept. 15
Glazier Edward, Leabridge, publican, Oct. 14
Glenton Frederic, and Jeffe Neffs, Newcastle upon Tyne,
chemists and druggists, Sept. 26
Grainger John, Old Swan lane, broker, Oct. 7
Gray Robert, Portsea, builder, Oct. 10
Gregory John, Haverhill, Suffolk, baker, Sept. 27
Griffith John Yew, Northampton Terrace, City Road,
stock broker, Nov. 15
Guillod Thomas, Craven street, wine merchant, Sept. 23
Hamilton Samuel, Shoe lane, printer, Nov. 14
Hawkins Thomas, Bristol, grocer, Nov. 6
Head Frederic, Bury st, Edmunds, baker, Sept. 23
Herbert John, and Charles Mayo, London, warehouse-
men, Sept. 16, Oct. 21
Hobson Robert, Sauthorpe, Lincoln, dealer and chapman,
Oct. 3
Hobson William, Horncastle, Lincoln, maltster, Oct. 14
Holland John, Cheapside, haberdasher, Nov. 14
Holmes Thomas, Horsham, nurseryman, Oct. 7
Homes John Edward, and William Hall, Crosby square,
merchants, Dec. 5
Hopkins William, Leman street, Goodman's Fields, silk
throwster, Sept. 1, 16
Hounsom John, Fleet street, linen draper, Sept. 19
Humphreys Nicholas, Shoreditch, linen draper, Oct. 24
Humphreys Thomas, Cheltenham place, St. George's-fields,
horse dealer, Sept. 19
Hyde Anthony, Brandon, Suffolk, liquor merchant, Oct. 18
Jennings Thomas, and Dickonion Jennings, spaldings
bankers, Sept. 21
Johnson Joseph, and John Stratham, Northampton, and
Thomas Johnson, Hyde street, Bloomsbury, millers,
Oct. 10, 24
Johnston John, Congleton, Chester, money-scrivener, Oct. 19
Jones David, Commerce row, Surrey, baker, Sept. 16
Jones Evan, Moron, Denbigh, Sept. 26
Jones William, Woolwich, tailor, Nov. 7
Jones Benjamin, Rotherhithe-wall, tobacconist, Oct. 10
Kampf Frederic, Rathbone place, cabinet maker, Nov. 4
Kinch Hayter, jun. and James Kinch, Farnham, Hants,
timber merchants, Oct. 12
Kirby William, Manchester, merchant, Oct. 25
Knight John Brooke, Camomile street, cordwainer, Oct. 14
Knowlton Charles, Bristol, linen draper, Nov. 18
Lane Luke, King's-lane, Hants, shopkeeper, Nov. 7
Lawton Henry William, Liverpool, draper, Sept. 21
Lawton William, St. Catherine street, biscuit baker,
Nov. 14
Leban John, Great Wild street, Lincoln's-inn-fields,
coach plate founder, Oct. 7
Lockwood George, Huddersfield, woollen draper, Sept. 15
Loilion Alexander, Great Cattle street, Oxford markets,
wine merchant, Oct. 21
Lone Gyles, Grange road, Bermondsey, drysalter, Sept. 16
Lyon Wolfe, Denzil street, Clare market, glass merchant,
Oct. 7
Mallatratt Jeremiah, Wansford, Huntingdon innholder,
Oct. 9
Marby Thomas and George, Sizelane, merchants, Dec. 16
Marshall Thomas, Scarborough, vintner, Sept. 12
Mastill Boyce, Beccles, Suffolk, upholsterer, Sept. 29
Masseley Charles, New street, St. Catherine's, wharfinger,
Sept. 26
Mercey Henry, and Joseph Forshaw, Liverpool, merchants,
Oct. 7
Moffatt Thomas, and John Brown, Goffwell street, blue-
manufacturers, Nov. 4
Morgan Robert, Southmoton street, coal merchant, Sept. 19
Morgan Patrick, and Arthur Strother, Crescent, Minories,
merchants, Sept. 26
Moseley John, Swine Fleet, Howden, York, potatoe mer-
chant, Nov. 11
Myers David Thompson, Stamford, Lincoln, draper,
Sept. 21
Nantes Henry, Wansford court, Throgmorton street, mer-
chant, Nov. 7
Neal Jacob, Chiswell street, vintualler, Oct. 7
Neale Thomas, St. Martin's lane, dealer in spirituous li-
quors, Nov. 13
Needham Charles, Manchester, cotton manufacturer,
Sept. 30
Neve Ann, Strand, milliner, Sept. 23
Newton John Job, Gray's inn lane, ironmonger, Oct. 13
Nicholson Henry, Bishopsgate street, silk mercer, Oct. 24
Oakley Francis, Hereford, woolstapler, Nov. 15
Olivant William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer,
Sept. 16
Palke Richard, Little Hempston, Devon, coal merchant,
Sept. 26
Parke Samuel Fenning, East Smithfield, liquor merchants,
Oct. 21
Parr John Owen, and Thomas Chafe Patrick, Sunfolk
lane, insurance brokers, S. pt. 16

Parsons

Parfons John, sen. and jun. Ludgate hill, booksellers, Oct. 14
 Parfons John, and James Gardiner, Clement's lane, Lombard street, h. p. merchants, Nov. 14
 Peter Thompson Shaw well High street, Surzeon, Sept. 16
 Pennock William, Ruffarpe, York, top -maker, Sept. 19
 Perry George, Liverpool, marble merchant, Sept. 12
 Pippett Joseph, Newbroke, Somersett, colourman, Sept. 23
 Preston James, Barton upon Humber, Lincoln, tanner, Sept. 14
 Prige William, Ipswich, vintualler, Sept. 10
 Pullinger Henry, Ripley, Hants, woollen draper, Nov. 7
 Reimer Henry, Catherine court, Lower hill, merchant, Oct. 7
 Robe (for) James, yds. Kent, linen draper, Sept. 13
 Robinson Robert, Manchester, cotton twist and weft dealer, Nov. 4
 Robinson Thomas, jun. Birmingham druggist, Oct. 18
 Rother John, Henry, Bow lane, merchant, Oct. 7
 Thomas Tower street, wine merchant, Nov. 4
 Shill Thomas, Duxford, Devon, miller, Sept. 23
 Shoolby John and William Williams, Mark lane, merchant, Oct. 1
 Silverlocke, Hants, draper, Oct. 17
 Simpson William, Sheffield innkeeper, Sept. 28
 Smit William, Plymouth silversmith, Sept. 13
 Smith George, Warrford court, merchant, Nov. 11
 Soper John, and Walker oper, jun. Buckfastleigh, Devon, yard manufacturers, Oct. 7
 Spencer John, Sherrard street, Golden square, jeweller, Nov. 4
 Stamford Edward, York street, Commercial road flour factor, Nov. 25
 Stiles John, firree, Piccadilly, carpenter, Oct. 21
 Stockwell George, Sheerness, b. at builder, Nov. 11
 Swaine Robert Halifax, John Swaine, Skincoat, York, Edward Swaine, London, Hannah and Joseph Swaine, Halifax, and Henry Ramsbottom, Bradford, York, merchants and manufacturers, Oct. 17
 Taberer William, and Thomas Johnson, Hyde street, Bloomsbury factors, Oct. 8
 Tayler Michael, John Latham, and Elijah Belcher, Liverpool merchants, Oct. 16
 Tindall Thomas, Weymouth, Dorset, grocer, Oct. 9
 Tonnicliff John and Moses, Macclesfield, button and twig manufacturers, Oct. 7
 Tupp Thomas, anchester, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 17
 Turnbull Walter, Oxford street, music seller, sept. 16
 Tyrrell John, Abridge ironmonger, Nov. 11
 Uquhart Robert, and Richard Walker Whalley, Lancashire, goldsmiths, Oct. 7
 Varnell William, Hartley row, near Hartford bridge, Hants, coach maker, Nov. 7
 Watred James Napier, Birmingham, woollen draper, Oct. 13
 Watson William Peter, Selby, York, mercer, Nov. 18
 Wetherby Thomas, Great St. Thomas the Apostle, ironmonger, Oct. 10
 Wheatley George, late of South shields, Durham, draper, (deceased) Oct. 5
 Whitehead William Shaw, York, woollen manufacturer, Nov. 8
 Waittle Samuel, Jun. Shifnal, Salop, grocer, Oct. 2
 Wicks William, Oxford street, tailor, Nov. 2
 Wild John, Stockport, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 20
 Wild James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames street, grocers, Oct. 10
 Wilkinson William, Mark lane, merchant, Nov. 14
 Wilkinson John Henry, Bond court, Walbrook, factor, Dec. 2
 Williams Thomas, and Mary Field, Aldersgate street, packers, Nov. 11
 Williams Thomas, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, manufacturer, Oct. 17
 Willes James, and Charles Hobbs, Whitechapel road, drapers, Nov. 18
 Wills Thomas Hare, Lamb's Conduit street, linen draper, Oct. 7
 Winch Nathaniel John, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, Sept. 16
 Winn John, Sherburn, York, fishmonger, Sept. 14
 Wright Robert, Thurverton, Devon, dealer and Chapman, Sept. 28
 Wright James, Pitt street, Blackfriars road, hat manufacturer, Sept. 28

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

AMERICA.

THE Non-Importation Act against this country has lately been enforced, on which occasion, the President has published the following proclamation.—The British Government, not having ratified the Treaty signed by Mr. Erskine, the two Countries necessarily stand in the same relative situation, in regard to each other, that they did before the negotiation commenced.

PROCLAMATION.

“ Whereas, in consequence of a communication from his Britannic Majesty’s Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council, of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th of June last; and by virtue of authority given in such event, and by the 11th section of the Act of Congress, entitled ‘ An Act to interdict the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes,’ I, James Madison, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation, bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, *after which*, the trade suspended by certain Acts of Congress might be renewed: And, whereas, it is now officially made known to me, that the said Orders in Council have not been with-

drawn, agreeably to the communication and declarations aforesaid: I do hereby proclaim the same, and, consequently, that the trade *renewable in the event of the said Orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several Acts by which such trade was suspended.*

“ Given under my hand and seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1809, and of the Independence of the said United States the 34th.

(Signed) *“ JAMES MADISON.*
 “ By the President. R. SMITH, Sec. of State.”

ITALY.

Downing-street, September 4.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount Castle-reagh, from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Stuart, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th July last.

MY LORD—In my dispatch of the 9th ult. from Milazzo, I acquainted you with a project which I had formed, in concert with Rear Admiral Martin, to make such a movement as, although it should produce no issue of achievement to ourselves, might still operate a diversion in favour of our Austrian allies, under the heavy pressure of reverse with which we had learned at the period, they were bravely, but unequally, struggling. The first measure that suggested itself to our contemplation,

contemplation, was a menace upon the kingdom and capital of Naples, and the army, as within detailed, being embarked, we sailed under convoy of his Majesty's ships *Canopus*, *Spartiate*, *Warrior*, and some frigates, and smaller vessels, on the 11th of last month, leaving orders to the division of his Sicilian Majesty's troops, which has been placed under my conduct, and were waiting my instructions at Palermo, under the command of Lieut.-General de Boucaud to proceed to a given rendezvous. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, I found at our subsequent junction, had embarked with this division. Our appearance on the coast of Calabria, which we reached on the morning of the 15th, had the effect of inducing the body of the enemy stationed in that province, to abandon, for the purposes of immediate concentration, the greater part of their posts along the shore, when those upon the line opposite Messina were seized and disarmed by a corps under Lieut.-Colonel Smith, who had been detached from the fleet immediately after our sailing from Milazzo, with provisional orders for that purpose.

Major-General Mackenzie, who had sailed with me, as designed to bear a part in this expedition, returned also at my request about this period, for the general superintendance of these services, as well as to hold the general command in Sicily, which becomes a charge so important during the term of our present operations. On the 24th ult. the advanced position of the British and Sicilian fleet, namely, that which contained the British troops, anchored off Cape Miseno, in the vicinity of Baia, when our preparations were immediately made for a debarkation upon the island of Ischia; and the necessary arrangements and dispositions of boats being entrusted by the Admiral to Sir Francis Lafforey, a descent was forced on the following morning by the 1st battalion of infantry, a battalion of light infantry (foreign), 81st regiment of Corsican Rangers, detachment Calabrian free corps, artillery, staff corps &c. Total number, 2380, four 6 pounders, 2 howitzers, commanded by Major-Gen. Mac-Farlane, under the immediate fire of his Majesty's ships *Warrior* and *Success*, aided by the British and Sicilian gun-boats, in the face of a formidable chain of batteries, with which every accessible part of the shore was perfectly fortified. These were turned and successively abandoned as our troops gained their footing. About 250 or 300 men of the 1st legere, in the first instance, fell into our hands. General Colonna, who commanded, retired with his principal force into the castle, where he rejected a summons from Major-General Mac-Farlane, and held out until the 30th ult. when a breaching battery having been erected against his works, he surrendered upon terms of capitulation.

As it was conjectured by the admiral and

myself, that the success and promptitude with which the landing upon Ischia was effected, might probably operate an influence upon the adjacent garrison of Procida, a summons was immediately sent to the commandant thereof, who, in the course of the day, submitted to our proposed terms; an event which contributed, most fortunately, to the almost entire capture or destruction of a large flotilla of about forty heavy gun-boats, which attempted their passage during the night, and following morning, to Naples from Gaeta, and expected to find protection, as well as co-operation, under the artillery of the fortress, in their passage through the narrow strait that separates the island from the main. This important service was executed by Captain Staines, of his Majesty's ship *Cyane*, assisted by the *Espoir* sloop, and the British and Sicilian gun-boats. It is with regret I add, that in a subsequent intrepid attack upon the frigate and corvette of the enemy in the bay, the above gallant officer has received a wound, which must for some time deprive the service of his assistance.

The amount of prisoners who have fallen into our hands, already exceeds 1500 regular troops, exclusive of their killed and wounded, both of military and marine, in different partial encounters, which we have reason to think are considerable. Among the prisoners are a general of brigade, 2 colonels, and upwards of 70 officers of progressive ranks. Nearly 100 pieces of ordnance, with their corresponding stores, have also become our capture.

It is with much greater satisfaction, however, my lord, than any that can be derived from these local, or momentary, advantages, that I contemplate our success in the material and important object of diversion for which this expedition was designed. A considerable body of troops which had been recently detached from Naples, as a reinforcement to the army in Upper Italy, as well as almost the whole of the troops which had been sent into the Roman states, to aid the late usurpation of the papal dominions, were precipitately recalled on our first appearance on the coast; and I venture to hope, that the check which has been operated, and which I shall endeavour to preserve, will have already, though remotely, contributed to support the efforts of our brave allies. The preponderating regular force which the enemy has now assembled in the contiguity of Naples, aided by a large body of national guards, preclude the hope, at this moment, of any attack upon the capital. But our footing upon these healthy islands (which were essentially necessary to us, as a temporary lodgment, as well as depot,) in affording us the earliest means of information, is also a position from which we can profit from circumstance, or can move with facility and promptitude to ulterior objects; while our enemy, who are

observing

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observing us from the unwholesome plains of Baia, must be kept on the alert by the uncertainty of our operations, and harassed by the necessity of corresponding with our every movement. A flotilla of gun-boats, which I found it necessary to fit out at Messina, to aid the army in that narrow strait, under the direction of Captain Reade, of the quarter-master-general's department, has acquired the approbation of the admiral, by their conduct upon this service. Captain Cameron, of the 21st regiment, who commanded a division of these boats, is unfortunately among the few who have fallen.

J. STUART.

[Then follow the articles of capitulation of both islands; the garrisons are to be sent prisoners to Malta. The return of ordnance consists of 87 iron, and 11 brass cannon, with an immense quantity of shot, powder, &c.]

Return of Killed and Wounded under Sir J. Stuart, between the 24th and 30th of June, 1809.—Total, 1 subaltern, 1 bugle, 2 rank and file, 2 marines, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, 2 marines, wounded.

Names of the Officers.—21st. Foot.—Lieut. Cameron, doing duty with the flotilla, killed. Corsican rangers—Captain Arata, wounded.

Istbia, July 9, 1809.

MY LORD.—In my dispatch of the 5th inst. I stated that Lieut.-Col. Smith had been detached, after our sailing from Milazzo, with the 10th regiment and chasseurs Britanniques, which were to be joined at the Faro by the 21st regiment, with orders to occupy and disarm the posts upon the strait opposite to Messina, upon the late retreat of the enemy upon the first appearance of our armament upon the coast of Calabria. An attempt to reduce the castle of Scylla was attended, in the first instance, with disappointment, from the sudden re-appearance of a large preponderating force of the enemy, which constrained Lieut.-Col. Smith to raise the siege, and embark for Messina; a measure which was effected, I am happy to say, on the 20th ult. without the smallest loss, but that of his besieging train, which necessarily became a sacrifice. It fortunately, however, has proved only a sacrifice of the moment. The official reports from Major-Gen. Mackenzie state to me, that on the night of the 2d inst. the enemy, from some sudden panic, retreated again from the coast, having previously blown up the works of Scylla, and not only left us again our captured stores, but an immense quantity of ordnance and stores of their own, which had been placed in depot. Major Gen. Mackenzie mentions to me in particular, that thirty pieces of brass cannon had been thrown from the rock into the sea, from whence, however, there could be no difficulty in raising them, the water being extremely shallow. These stores had been progressively assembling, I am informed, by means of coasting navigation, for a consider-

able time past, preparatory to the long-expected, and I believe really intended, invasion of the kingdom of Sicily.

The conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, during the course of this service, although attended with a momentary reverse, has been represented to me by Major General Mackenzie in terms of great approbation, with every praise to the zeal and perseverance of the troops employed under his orders. He has also expressed great acknowledgements to the active assistance of Captains Crawley and Palmer, of his Majesty's ships Philomel and Alacrity, who were his co-operators on this service. The great disunion of party in the province was a material obstacle to every means of intelligence, and led to the loss of a detachment of the 21st regiment, which had been sent at the solicitation of the inhabitants of the town of Palmi for their protection. General Murat directed a flag of truce to me after our arrival here, to offer to treat for an exchange of three officers, four non-commissioned officers, and eighty men of this party, who were stated to be prisoners, and on their march to Naples. I had scarcely agreed to the measure, when in a seeming fit of humour, occasioned by a dissatisfaction at the terms of the capitulation of this island, he sent another flag again to me, withdrawing the former offer, and declining any further correspondence or communication with me whatever.

J. STUART.

Return of Casualties under Lieut.-Col. Smith.—Total—1 captain, 1 rank and file, 1 mule killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file prisoners; 24 rank and file, 4 horses, 11 mules, missing.

Names of the Officers.—21st foot, Captain Hunter, killed; Captains Mackay and Cottan, Lieutenants M'Nab and Mackay, taken prisoners.

SPAIN.

Return of the Numbers of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in Person, in front of the Town of Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th of July, 1809.

[Omitted in our last for want of room]

General Staff, 1 officer killed.

14th Light Dragoons, 1 rank and file wounded.

1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion, 2 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Royal British Artillery, 2 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers, 1 officer wounded.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, 1 officer killed; 1 officer, 2 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 24th Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

1st Batt.

1st Batt. 29th Foot, 10 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 42 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 3 serjeants, 85 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 45th Foot, 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 48th Foot, 8 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 48th Foot, 3 rank and file wounded.

3d Batt. 60th Foot, 3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 18 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, 3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, 1 officer, 26 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 3 serjeants, 124 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 88th Foot, 2 officers, 7 rank and file killed; 25 rank and file wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. Detachments, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 13 rank and file missing.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion, 2 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 2 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

2d Line Batt. ditto, 3 rank and file wounded.

5th ditto, ditto, 6 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 32 rank and file wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

7th ditto, ditto, 19 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 76 rank and file missing.

Total.—7 officers, 2 serjeants, 122 rank and file killed; 24 officers, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 463 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 202 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir A. Wellesley, K.B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, in Person, at Talavera de la Reyna, on the 28th July, 1809.

Killed.—General Staff, Captain Fordyce, 81st Regiment, Deputy Adjutant-General. Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, Captain Lodge.

1st Batt. 88th Foot, Lieutenants Graydon and McCarthy.

1st Batt. Detachments, Lieutenant McDougall, 91st Regiment.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, Ensign La Serre.

Wounded.—1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, Lieutenant Heimbruck, severely in the arm.

Royal Engineers, Captain Boothby, severely in the thigh.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, Captain and Adjutant Bryan, severely.

9th Foot, Lieutenant Popham, severely.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, Captain Coleman, Lieutenant George Beamish, severely; Ensigns Gamble and Sorden, slightly.

1st Batt. 45th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Guard, severely.

5th Batt. 60th Foot, Captain Wolfe, severely.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, Major Coghlan, ditto.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, Captain Macrea, severely; Captain Sommersall, slightly; Lieutenant Kavanah, ditto; Lieutenants Bagnall, Kingston, Johnson, and Carroll, severely; Ensign Moore, slightly; Ensigns Knox and Butler, severely.

Rifle Corps, King's German Legion, Captain During, slightly; Lieutenant Hoole, severely.

7th Line, King's German Legion, Adjutant Delius, severely.

Missing.—1st Batt. Detachments, Captain Poole, 52d Foot; Captain Walsh, 91st Foot, and Lieutenant Cameron, 79th Foot.

Return of the Number of Killed, Wounded, and

Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, in Person, at Talavera de la Reyna, on the 28th July, 1809.

General Staff, 4 officers killed; 9 officers wounded.

3d Dragoon Guards, 1 officer, 1 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

4th Dragoons, 3 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file wounded.

14th Light Dragoons, 3 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 6 rank and file wounded.

16th Light Dragoons, 6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 5 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

23d Light Dragoons, 2 officers, 3 serjeants, 44 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 96 rank and file missing.

1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion, 1 drummer killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 29 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Royal British Artillery, 1 officer, 7 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 21 rank and file wounded.

Royal German Artillery, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file killed; 3 serjeants, 27 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Royal Engineers, 1 officer wounded.

Royal Staff Corps, 2 officers wounded.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, 5 officers, 33 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 239 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 3d Guards, 5 officers, 4 serjeants, 45 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 249 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

3d Foot, or Buffs, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 5 serjeants, 102 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 7th Foot, 1 officer, 6 rank and file killed;

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killed; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 51 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 24th Foot, 2 serjeants, 42 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 13 serjeants, 255 rank and file wounded; 21 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 29th Foot, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 98 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 5 serjeants, 97 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 40th Foot, 7 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 45th Foot, 9 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 4 serjeants, 130 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 48th Foot, 22 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 3 serjeants, 132 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 48th Foot, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 3 serjeants, 50 rank and file wounded; 1 officer missing.

2d Batt. 53d Foot, 6 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

5th Batt. 60th Foot, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, 3 officers, 1 drummer, 42 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 10 serjeants, 183 rank and file wounded; 16 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 66th Foot, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 5 serjeants, 83 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 83d Foot, 4 officers, 1 serjeant, 37 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 11 serjeants, 2 drummers, 189 rank and file wounded; 28 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 88th Foot, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 60 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 97th Foot, 6 rank and file killed; 25 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 21 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. Detachments, 26 rank and file killed; 9 officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 159 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 1 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. Detachments, 7 rank and file killed; 35 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion, 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 227 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st and 2d Light batt. ditto, 6 rank and file killed; 3 serjeants, 34 rank and file wounded.

2d Line batt. ditto, 4 serjeants, 57 rank and file killed; 14 officers, 14 serjeants, 3 drummers, 271 rank and file wounded; 24 rank and file missing.

5th ditto, ditto, 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 109 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 100 rank and file missing.

7th ditto, ditto, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 7 serjeants, 28 rank and file wounded; 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 49 rank and file missing.

Total—27 officers, 26 serjeants, 4 drummers, 613 rank and file killed; 171 officers, 148 serjeants, 15 drummers, 3702 rank and file wounded; 6 officers, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 418 rank and file missing.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Battle of the 20th of July.

4 Eight-pounders, 4 six ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 six inch howitzer, 2 tumbrils, complete in ammunition; taken by Brigadier-general A. Campbell's brigade.

6 Pieces of ordnance, 1 six inch howitzer, left by the enemy, and found in the woods.

1 Standard, taken by the 29th regiment; 1 ditto, destroyed by ditto.

2 Standards taken by the King's German Legion.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. in the Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in Person, at Talavera de la Reyna, on the 28th of July, 1809.

Killed.—General Staff, Major-General MacKenzie, and Brigadier-General Langworth.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Beckett, brigade-major to brigade of guards.

43d Foot, Captain Gardner, brigade-major to Brigadier-General R. Stewart.

23d Light Dragoons, Lieutenants King and Powel.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, Ensign Parker.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Wyatt.

1st Batt. 5d Guards, Captains Walker, Buchanan, Dalrymple; Ensign Ram; Adjutant Irby.

2d Batt. 7th Foot, Lieutenant Beaufoy.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, Major F. Orpen, Capt. H. James, Lieutenant Daniel Haimes.

2d Batt. 83d Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, Lieutenants Dahman, Montgomery, Flood.

1st Batt. 88th Foot, Captain Blake.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion, Captain Versalle, Captain Henry Hodenberg.

Wounded.—Major General Hill, slightly.

Brigadier General A. Campbell, slightly.

Ditto H. Campbell, severely, but not dangerously.

13th Light

13th Light Dragoons, Captain Wittingham, deputy assistant quarter-master-general, slightly.

9th Regiment, Captain Blair, brigade-major to General Cameron, severely.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Bouverie, Aid-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, slightly.

92d Foot, Ulysses Burgh, ditto ditto.

1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion, Captain Zerssen, Aid-de-camp to General Lingworth, severely.

Sicily Regiment, Captain Craig, Aid de-camp to General Sherbrooke, slightly.

3d Dragoon Guards, Capt. Bryce, severely.

14th Light Dragoons, Colonel Hawker, slightly; Captains Chapman and Hawker, severely; Lieutenant Ellis, ditto; Lieutenants Wainman and Smith, slightly.

16th Ditto, Lieutenant Bence, slightly.

23d Ditto, Captains Howard and Frankland, severely; Lord William Russell, slightly; Cornet Dodvile, ditto.

1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion, Lieutenant Poten, severely; Cornet Teuts, slightly.

Royal Engineers, Lieut. Stanway, slightly.

Royal British Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, slightly; Captains Taylor and Baynes, ditto.

Royal Staff Corps, Captain Todd, slightly; Lieutenant Shancham, ditto.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbert, and Sir William Sheridan, severely, but not dangerously; Captains Millman and Christie, ditto; Captains Collier and Wood, slightly; Captain Jenkinson, severely; Ensign Sandilands, ditto, but not dangerously.

1st Batt. 3d Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, slightly; Major Fotheringham, ditto; Captain Gells, ditto; Ensigns Atcheson, Towers, and Scott, ditto.

1st Batt. 3d Foot, or Buffs, Lieutenant-Colonel Muter, severely, since dead; Major Drummond, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, slightly.

2d Batt. 7th Foot, Lieutenant Kerwan and Muter, severely; Adjutant Page, slightly.

2d Batt. 24th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, severely; Major Popham, ditto; Captain Collis, ditto; Captain Evans, ditto, since dead. Lieutenant Vardy, slightly; Ensigns Grant, Skene, and Johnson, severely.

2d Batt. 24th Foot, Ensign Jessamin, severely; Adjutant Topp, slightly.

29th Foot, Captain Gauntlett, severely; Lieutenants Stanns, Leslie, Stanhope, ditto; Lieutenant Nicholson, slightly; Captain Newbolt, ditto.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, Captain Nicholls, slightly, Lieutenant Girdlestone, slightly; Lieutenant A. Beamish, severely.

1st Batt. 40th Foot, Captain Colquhoun, slightly.

1st Batt. 45th Foot, Major Gwn, slightly; Lieutenant Cole, ditto.

1st Batt. 48th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu Mag. No. 290.

Donnellan, severely; Brevet Major Marston, slightly; Captains Wood and French, ditto; Lieutenants Drought, Page, and Cheslyn, severely; Lieutenants Giles and Cuthberson, slightly; Ensign Vandermeulen, severely.

2d Batt. 48th Foot, Lieutenant Johnston, slightly, Ensign Kenny, severely.

2d Batt. 53d Foot, Major Kingscote, slightly; Captain Stowell, ditto.

5th Batt. 60th Foot, Captain Garliff, Brevet Major, slightly; Captain Andrew, ditto; Lieutenants Zulke, Ritter, and Mitchell, severely; Ensign Altenstein, ditto.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, Captains Furness, Laing, Goodsman, and Hartley, slightly; Lieutenants M'Lean and Tench, ditto; Lieutenant Collins, severely; Lieutenant Gwn, slightly; Ensign Brackenburgh, ditto; Adjutant Drewe, severely.

2d Batt. 66th Foot, Captain Kelly, slightly; Captain Stuart, severely; Captain Adams, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, ditto; Lieutenants Morris, Dudgeon, Humbly, and Steel, severely; Lieutenant Shewbridge, slightly; Lieutenant Morgan, severely; Ensign Cottor, ditto; Ensign Macarthy, slightly.

2d Batt. 83d Foot, Captain Sommerfield, slightly; Captain Reynolds, leg amputated; Lieutenant Nicholson, severely; Lieutenants Baldwin and Johnson, slightly; Lieutenant Abell, severely; Lieutenant Pyne, slightly; Ensigns Boggie and Carey, severely; Ensign Letoller, slightly; Adjutant Braham, ditto.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, Major Gough, severely; Lieutenant Rogers, slightly; Ensign Pepper, ditto.

88th Foot, Captain Browne, severely; Lieut. Whittle, ditto; Ensign Whitelaw, ditto.

1st Batt. Detachments, Major Ross, 38th Regiment, severely; Captain M'Pherson, 35th ditto, ditto; Captain Bradley, 28th ditto, slightly; Captain Chancellor, 38th ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Gilbert, 28th ditto, severely; Lieutenant M'Beth, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Fullerton, 38th ditto, slightly; Lieutenant Munroe, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Brown, 43d ditto, ditto.

1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion, Major Bodaker, severely; Captain Marshall, ditto; Captain Saffe, slightly; Captain Petersdorf, ditto; Lieutenants Gorben, Senior, Ernest, Hodenberg, and Fred. Hodenberg, severely; Lieutenant Saffe and Schlutter, senior, slightly; Ensign Allen, ditto.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion, Lieutenant Colonel Branns, severely; Major Bellaville, slightly; Captain Bergman, severely; Captain Heldrith, slightly; Captain Sharnshorts, severely.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion, Lieut. Bowerman, Winkstern, Wessel, Week, Hollet, severely; Ensign Tinch, slightly; Ensigns Schmidt, Bisleb, Blumena-hagan severely.

5th Batt. Line King's German Legion, Captain Hamelberg, severely; Captain Ger-

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ber, slightly: Lieutenants Linsingen and Durling, severely; Ensign Brandes, slightly; Ensign Kohler, severely.

1st Batt. King's German Legion, Major Berger, slightly; Lieutenant Volgee, ditto; Lieut. Freytag, severely; Ensign Offen, ditto.

23d Dragoons, Captains Allen and Drake, wounded and missing; Lieut. Anderson, ditto.

45th Foot, Captain Leckey, Brigade-Major, missing.

48th Foot, 2d batt. Ensign Reeves, missing.

67th Foot, Lieutenant Shipley, ditto.

Return of the Numbers of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, on the 27th and 28th July, 1809.

27th July, 1809.

Killed.—7 officers, 2 serjeants, 122 rank and file.

Wounded.—24 officers, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 465 rank and file.

Missing.—3 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 202 rank and file.

28th July, 1809.

Killed.—27 officers, 26 serjeants, 2 drummers, 613 rank and file.

Wounded.—171 officers, 148 serjeants, 15 drummers, 3072 rank and file.

Missing.—6 officers, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 418 rank and file.

Total.

Killed.—5 General Staff, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets or Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 28 serjeants, 4 drummers, 735 rank and file.

Wounded.—9 General Staff, 10 Lieutenant-Colonels, 12 Majors, 53 Captains, 71 Lieutenants, 34 Cornets or Ensigns, 6 Adjutants, 65 serjeants, 16 drummers, 3537 rank and file.

Missing.—5 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet or Ensign, 15 serjeants, 9 drummers, 620 rank and file—Total, 5367.

HOLLAND.

Return of the Rank and Names of Officers, and of the Number of Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 8th instant to the Surrender of Flushing, on the Morning of the 15th instant. Head quarters, Middleburg, Aug. 16, 1809.

Royal Artillery, 6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 10 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers, 1 rank and file killed; 2 officers wounded.

3d Batt. 1st. Foot, 4 officer wounded.

2d Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded.

5th Foot, 1 officer, 2 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 8 rank and file wounded.

14th Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded.

26th Foot, 1 serjeant wounded.

33th Foot, 1 serjeant killed.

36th Foot, 3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

59th Foot, 2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

63d Foot, 2 rank and file wounded.

68th Foot, 3 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file wounded.

71st Foot, 1 officer, 1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 7 rank and file wounded.

76th Foot, 3 rank and file killed.

77th Foot, 1 officer wounded.

81st Foot, 1 drummer killed; 3 officers wounded.

84th Foot, 2 rank and file wounded.

90th Foot, 1 rank and file killed; one officer, 8 rank and file wounded.

1st Light Battalion King's German Legion, 7 rank and file wounded.

2d Light Battalion King's German Legion, 1 officer, 3 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 10 rank and file wounded.

Total, 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file killed; 15 officers, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 83 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—5th Foot, Captain Talbot.

71st Foot, Ensign D. Sinclair.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion, Lieut. Sprecker.

Wounded—Royal Artillery, Lieut. Colonel Browne, slightly.

Royal Engineers, Col. Fyers, slightly; Capt. Pasley, dangerously.

3d Batt. 1st Foot, Lieut. A. W. M. Kenzie, slightly.

2d Foot, Lieut. Clutterbuck, slightly.

14th Foot, Ensign C. Harrel, dangerously; wounded August 8, since dead.

36th Foot, Major M. Kenzie, dangerously.

63th Foot, Capt. Soder, slightly; Lieut. Smith, slightly.

78th Foot, Capt. Spottiswoode, slightly; Lieutenant D. M'Donald, dangerously.

77th Ditto, Capt. A. V. Browne, dangerously.

81st Ditto, Capt. Taylor, slightly; Assistant Surgeon Chixlet, dangerously.

93th Ditto, Lieut. Manners, slightly wounded 3d August, not reported in same to be included in the preceding return.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 18th of September, Covent Garden Theatre was opened again after the late fire. The new building is an ornament to the metropolis, and does great honour to the managers and proprietors. It is to be regretted, that a party was raised to disturb the performances, and agitate the town, in consequence of a moderate advance in the prices scarcely commensurate with the increase in price of every article of theatrical expenditure. The boxes were raised from 6s. to 7s. and the pit from 3s. 6d. to 4s.

At the Sessions for Middlesex, on the 22d instant, a *true Bill* for a conspiracy against Mr. Wardle was found against Mrs. M. A. Clarke, and Wright the upholsterer, and his brother.

On the morning of the 21st of September, a duel took place between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, in consequence of a challenge sent by the former. The principals, both of whom had previously resigned their official situations, accompanied by their seconds, met on Putney Heath soon after six o'clock. Lord Castlereagh was attended by Lord Yarborough, and Mr. Canning by Mr. Charles Ellis. The ground was measured at ten paces, and they both fired by signal, but without effect. Nothing in the way of explanation having been offered on the part of Mr. Canning, they fired at each other a second time, when Mr. Canning received his antagonist's bullet in the right thigh, on which the seconds interfered, and the latter was immediately conveyed back to his house at Brompton. This affair is stated to have originated in some official misunderstanding.

MARRIED.

At Whitechapel, Charles Greenwood, esq. of Enfield Mills, to Miss Elizabeth George, only daughter of Augustin G. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Prince, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Hall, only daughter of John H. esq. of Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place.—The Hon. Edw. Harbord, second son of Lord Suffield, to the Hon. Georgiana Vernon, only daughter of Lord V.—Ensign B. Fox, of the 12th Foot, to Miss Quillinan, daughter of J. Q. esq. of Oporto.

At St. James's, John Osborn, esq. son of Sir George O. bart. to Miss Davers.

At Mary-le-bone, Edward Hayward Budd, esq. of the War Office, to Miss Maria Macdonald, of Blandford-street, Portman-square.—Francis Carlton, esq. nephew to Lord Carlton, to Miss C. Montgomerie, eldest daughter of the late George Molineux M. esq. of Garboldisham Hall, Norfolk.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Nunn, esq. of Mistley, Essex, to Mrs. Ann Clark, of Hart-street.

At St. Pancras, William Askew, esq. of Ockwell Hall, near Nottingham, to Miss Mary Newcome, of Pentonville.

Thomas O'Reilly, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Miss O'Callaghan, daughter and co-heiress of the late Edmund O'C. esq. of Kilgorey, county of Clare.

At Bermondsey, Charles Fox, esq. of the Grange, to Fanny, second daughter of Robert Rich, esq. of Southwark.

At Lambeth, the Rev. Jonathan Berritt, of Stockwell, to Mary, niece of Robert Slade, esq. of Doctor's Commons.

At St. Sepulchre's, William Fortescue, esq. surgeon, of St. John's street, to Miss Ford, of Smithfield Bars.

At St. Bartholomew's, Mr. J. S. Alport, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Miss Beck, daughter of William B. esq. of Hackney.

At Lewisham, Major-general the Hon. J. Broderick, to Miss Ann Graham, of Fintry.

At Streatham, David Cock, esq. of Marsh-street, Golden-square, to Miss Brodie.

William Hyder, esq. of Court Lees, Kent, to Miss Eagleton, second daughter of Mrs. E. of Newgate-street.

At St. George's, Queen-square, Captain Joseph Robinson, of the West London Militia, to Miss Martha Capps, daughter of the late James C. esq. of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

At St. George's in the East, Mr. L. G. Hansard, printer to the House of Commons, to Miss Eliza Hobbes, of Wapping.

The Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, rector of Wigan, Lancashire, to Miss Poyntz, daughter of the late William P. esq.

At Rotherhithe, Mr. G. Newell, of his Majesty's Victualling Office, Deptford, to Miss A. Beck, daughter of the Rev. T. B. of Deptford.

At St. Martin's, Westminster, Mr. S. Beazley, jun. of Caddick's place, Whitehall, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Richardson, esq. of St. James's.

DIED.

At Hampton Wick, Mrs. Lawes, wife of Vitruvius L. esq. of Red Lion-square.

In Charterhouse-square, Mary, daughter of Mr. George King, 23.

At Dalston, Eliza, wife of Peter Favenc, esq. 27.

At Stoke Newington, Henry Parker, esq. 83.—Mrs. Witball.

At Highgate, Miss Groves, 19.

At Pinner's Hill, Mrs. Healing, wife of Mr. H. of Lawrence-lane.

At Epping Forest, Mrs. Brickwood, wife of Lawrence B. esq.

At Islington, Mrs. Eliza Stanfield, wife of Joseph S. esq.

At Kingsland, Richard Wild, esq. many years an eminent ironmonger in Bishopsgate-street.

At Battersea, Mrs. Ponson, wife of Thomas P. esq.

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At Hampton-green, *Thomas Poplet, esq.* captain on the half-pay in the army, and deputy lieutenant of Middlesex.

In America-square, *Sir Wm. Douglas, bart.* of Castle Douglas, 64.

At Kensington, *Mrs. D. Blunt*, aunt to Sir Charles B. bart. 77.

At Greenwich, *Major-General Edward Page*, of the Royal Artillery.

In Rathbone-place, *John Dyer Lockhart, esq.* of Dominica, formerly of Montserrat, 30.

In Grosvenor-place, the *Rev. W. Batchellor*, rector of Babington.

At Chelsea, *Mr. John Upward*, many years in the Common Council for Broad-street Ward.

In Upper Norton-street, *Peter Mathias Van Gelder, esq.* 70.

In Upper Mary-le-bone-street, *Mrs. H. A. Penneau*, 73.

In Leicester-place, *Robert Christie, esq.* army agent, 77.

At Brompton, *William Moore, esq.* only son of the Hon. and Rev. Robert M.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Richardson*, of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, 71.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, *Sir John Murray, bart.* of Black Barony, in North Britain; a man, who so well discharged the important duties of a father, a husband, and a friend, as to have rendered his life an invaluable blessing, and his death an irreparable loss, to those in habits of intimacy with him. He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, now Sir Archibald Murray, an ensign in the third regiment of guards.

In Chatham-place, *Wm. Brooke, esq.* of Lambeth, 70.

In Manchester-street, *Henry Pye Rich, esq.*

In Old Burlington-street, *Sir John Macnamara Hayes, bart.* M. D. physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, 59.

At Camden Town, *Miss Bates*, late governess of the Ladies' Boarding School, Great Guildford-street, Russel-square.

In Great Marlborough-street, *Joseph Harrop, esq.* 76.

In Long-lane, West Smithfield, *Mr. James Robinson*, 103.

In the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, *Edward Wright*, alias *My Hearty*. He was in his 80th year, and had been tried 75 times, and nearly as many times punished by whipping, &c. His practice was to go into shops under frivolous pretences, with a bag under his arm, which he would throw down on any trifling article which attracted his notice, and under cover of which he frequently succeeded in his plan without detection. By this means he has even been known to take joints of meat from kitchen fires; but latterly he has been so well known that his very appearance was sufficient to put people on their guard.

At his house in Piccadilly, *George William Coventry, Earl of Coventry*, Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Recorder of the city of Worcester. His

lordship was born in April, 1722; he was educated at Winchester, was afterwards of University College, Oxford; and, with his eldest brother, Lord Deerhurst, (who died in 1744) was created master of arts in 1739. He succeeded his father, Earl William, in March, 1751. The following year he married Maria, the eldest of the three daughters of John Gunning, esq. the most celebrated beauties of that day. The issue of this marriage have been remarkably unfortunate: the first-born daughter died young; Mary Alicia, the next child, was the first wife of the present Sir Andrew Bayntun, to whom she was married when 23 years old, in June, 1777; was divorced in 1783, and died in January, 1784; Ann Margaret, the next child, was married in 1778, when 21 years old, to the Hon. Edward Foley, from whom she was divorced in 1787, and the following year she married Samuel Wright, esq. a captain in the army; George, Viscount Deerhurst, who succeeds his father, and is now Earl of Coventry, was married, at 19 years of age, to Lady Catherine Henley, a daughter of the late Earl of Northington; the marriage was without the consent of his father, and the lady died in less than two years (in Jan. 1779); a few months after which, as Lord Deerhurst was hunting in Worcestershire, attempting a dangerous leap, his horse fell on him, beat his face nearly flat, and though he was miraculously preserved, he has ever since been totally blind. In 1783, he married Miss Pitches, second daughter of Sir A. Pitches, by whom he has a numerous family. The first wife of the late earl died in 1760, and in 1764, he was united to Barbara, daughter of John, Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, who died in 1804, leaving him several children. Lord Coventry was a lord of the bed-chamber to his late and present majesty, which office he resigned in 1770. He supported the prerogative in the American war, though he deprecated the exertion of force. In 1788, he voted with ministers on the regency question; and in 1795, voted Mr. Hastings "not guilty" on all the charges against him. On the 27th March, 1796, he opposed the negociation with the French Directory; and, in 1803, spoke against the motion for censuring Lord Sidmouth's administration.

[Further particulars of the late *Matthew Boulton, esq.* Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, &c. whose death was announced at p. 228 of our last number. If genius and indefatigable industry, directed by the purest patriotism, have any claim to the notice of our readers, an account of this gentleman cannot but be highly acceptable. When we contemplate the enlarged extent of his views, the wide and rapid circulation of his improvements and discoveries in the most important branches of art, and the numerous and honourable connections which he has formed in every part of the civilized world,

we shall be obliged to admit that few men possess greater claims to the attention and gratitude of their country. Matthew Boulton, son of Matthew Boulton, by Christian, daughter of Mr. Peers, of Chester, was born at Birmingham, the 14th of September, 1728. He received the chief part of his education at a private grammar school, kept by the Rev. Mr. Ansted, who officiated at St. John's Chapel, Deritend. So early as the year 1745, Mr. Boulton having lost his father, who left him in flourishing circumstances, distinguished himself by the invention of a new and most ingenious method of inlaying steel. Buckles, watch chains, and a great variety of other articles, wrought at his manufactory, were exported in large quantities to France, where they were eagerly purchased by the English, who affected to have no taste for the productions of their own country. The confinement of a populous town was but ill suited to such an establishment as soon became necessary for Mr. Boulton's farther experiments. Accordingly, in the year 1762, he purchased those extensive tracts of common, at that time a barren heath, with only a small house and mill, on which the Soho manufactory now stands. He laid the foundation of his present extensive works, at the expense of 9000l. To this spot his liberal patronage soon attracted great numbers of ingenious men from all parts, and by their aid he so eminently succeeded in imitating the *ormolu*, that the most splendid apartments in this and in many foreign countries received their ornaments from Soho. Here, too, the works of the greatest masters in oil colours were mechanically taken off, with such ease and exactness, that the original could scarcely be distinguished from the copy. This mode of copying was invented by the late Mr. Egginton, whose performances in stained glass afterwards introduced his name to public notice. The utmost power of the water mill, which Mr. Boulton had hitherto employed, fell infinitely short, even with the aid of horses, of that immense force which was soon found necessary to the completion of his designs. Recourse was therefore had, about the year 1767, to that *chef d'œuvre* of human ingenuity, the steam engine. The first that Mr. Boulton constructed was on M. Savary's plan; but the machine was yet, as it were, in its infancy, and by no means answered Mr. Boulton's expectations. In the year 1769, Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, obtained a patent for such a prodigious improvement of it, that Mr. Boulton immediately sought his acquaintance, and induced him to settle at Soho. At this place the facility of its application to a variety of concerns, wherein great force was requisite, soon manifested its superior utility and vast advantages to the public; parliament, therefore, in 1775, cheerfully granted a prolongation of Mr. Watt's patent for twenty-five years. A partnership now commenced

between Messrs. Boulton and Watt; and a manufactory of steam engines, on their improved plan, was established at Soho, which still supplies the chief mines and manufactories throughout the kingdom. Aided by such talents, and commanding such unlimited mechanical powers, Mr. Boulton's views soon expanded, and Soho began to exhibit symptoms of the extraordinary advantages it had acquired. The art of coining had long stood in need of simplification and arrangement, and to this art Mr. Boulton no sooner turned his attention, than, about the year 1788, he erected a coining mill, on an improved plan, and struck a gold medal of the full weight of a guinea, and of the same form as that of his new copper coinage lately put into circulation. The superior advantages of that form are obvious. The impression is far less liable to friction; and by means of a steel gauge of equal diameter, money coined on that principle, may be examined by measure as well as by weight, the rim being exactly circular. Moreover, the intrinsic is so nearly equal to the current value of every piece, that, without a steam engine and adequate apparatus, every attempt to counterfeit the Soho coinage must be made with loss. The fabrication of base money seems likely, by these means, to be speedily checked, and, it is to be hoped, entirely defeated. The mill at Soho works eight machines, each of which receives, stamps, and delivers out, by the aid of only a little boy, from seventy to ninety pieces of copper in one minute. Either of them is stopped without the smallest interruption to the motion of the others. In adjoining apartments all the preparatory processes are carried on with equal facility and dispatch; such as rolling the copper into sheets, dividing them into blanks, and shaking them into bags clean and ready for the die. Without any personal communication between the different classes of workmen, the blanks are conveyed to the room where they are shaken, and from thence to the coining room in boxes moving with immense velocity on an inclined plane, and accompanied by a ticket of their weight. The Sierra Leone Company have employed Mr. Boulton's mint in the coinage of silver, and the East India Company in that of copper. He has also sent two complete mints to Petersburgh. Mr. Boulton having presented the late Emperor Paul I. with some of the most curious articles of his manufactory, in return received a polite letter of thanks and approbation, together with a splendid collection of medals, minerals from Siberia, and specimens of all the modern money of Russia. With the view of still further improving and facilitating the manufactory of steam engines, Messrs. Boulton and Watt, in conjunction with their sons, established a foundry at Smethwick, a short distance from Soho. Here that powerful agent is employed, as it were, to multiply itself, and its various parts are fabricated and adapted

adapted together with the same regularity, neatness, and expedition, which distinguish all the operations of their manufactory. Those engines are afterwards distributed to all parts of the kingdom by the Birmingham canal, which communicates with a wet dock belonging to the foundery. It could scarcely be expected that envy would view with indifference such singular merit, and such unexampled success. The inventions and improvements of Messrs. Boulton and Watt were first imitated, and then either decried or disputed. Reason laboured in vain to silence the clamours of injustice, and to defeat the stratagems of fraud. At length, in the year 1792, a solemn decision of parliament, and, about the same time, the concurrent opinion of the Court of King's Bench, forbade any further encroachment. The last discovery for which Mr. Boulton obtained a patent, was the important "Method of raising Water, and other Fluids;" an ample description of which may be found in the fifth and sixth volumes of this Magazine. Whoever contemplates the merit and utility of a long life devoted to such valuable pursuits, as we have here briefly and very imperfectly described, and recollects, without emotion, that the spot on which so much has been done, and is still doing; where hundreds of women and children easily earn a comfortable subsistence; where population is rapidly increasing, and the means of national prosperity improving in proportion, was lately a bleak, swampy, and sterile waste, must want understanding to comprehend, or sympathy to appreciate, the happiness of his fellow-creatures. To comment upon the private character of a gentleman in Mr. Boulton's situation, would be an useless task; we shall therefore only observe, that as his great and expanded mind formed and brought to perfection the wonderful works we have briefly endeavoured to describe, so he felt no greater felicity than that of diffusing happiness to all around him. For a long time previous to his decease, he had been confined to his room by illness, and his dissolution daily expected. His memory will ever remain dear to the British nation, whose glory was advanced in proportion to his own fame.—While we conmenorate those great men who have sought their country's honour in the fields of war, we ought not to omit paying a just tribute of applause to those who have promoted arts, industry, and commerce, and diffused plenty and comfort through the realm, by cultivating science, and applying it to the useful arts of peace. He was buried on Thursday, 24th August, at Handsworth, near Soho. A hearse and nine mourning coaches attended, followed by numerous carriages of his friends. All the beadle in Birmingham rode on horseback, and kept open the way. The corpse, carried by three sets of bearers, was followed by 600 workmen, each of whom had a silver medal presented to him, struck for the occasion.]

[*Further particulars of George Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, and Viscount Nunham, whose death was announced at page 511, vol. 27. His lordship's family is one of the most ancient and illustrious in England, tracing itself from Bernard, a nobleman of the blood-royal of Saxony, whose descendant, Robert de Harcourt, came over with the conqueror. The first of the family who obtained the rank of nobility in this country was Simon, afterwards Lord Chancellor Harcourt, who was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, created Baron Harcourt in 1712, and Viscount Harcourt in 1721. This nobleman's son* dying during his father's life, he was succeeded by his grandson, who was created Earl Harcourt in 1749, and who being accidentally drowned in his park at Nunham in 1777, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son the late and second earl. The late Lord Harcourt was born August 1, 1736, and at the general election in 1761, was returned one of the members of parliament for the borough of St. Alban's: in 1786 he was created doctor of civil law in the university of Oxford; and in 1790 was appointed master of the horse to her Majesty, in which office he continued to his decease. He married, in 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, by whom he has left no issue. The title descends to his brother William, now Earl Harcourt, a General in the army, and colonel of the sixteenth dragoons, who married, Sept. 3, 1778, Mary, the widow of Thomas Lockhart, esq. by whom he has no issue. The presumptive heir to the estate is the Rev. Sir George Lee, bart. of St. John's college, Oxford.*

* The honourable Simon Harcourt died in 1720, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt, in this county, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following epitaph by Pope. Dr. Johnson admires the "artful introduction of the name, which," continues he, "is inserted with a peculiar felicity." Pope's vanity is well known, and we have here a specimen of the "peculiar felicity" with which this vanity is indulged, since he has taken care that the name of the poet and "lov'd friend," shall be equally conspicuous with that of the noble personage whose virtues he endeavours to perpetuate.

"To this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art,
draw near,
Here lies the friend most lov'd, the son
most dear:
Who ne'er knew joy, but friendship might
divide,
Or gave his father grief, but when he dy'd,
How vain his reason, eloquence how weak!
If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot
speak.
Oh, let thy once-lov'd friend inscribe thy
stone,
And with a father's sorrow mix his own!"

This nobleman ought not to pass to the sepulchre of his ancestors without that tribute which truth owes to superior virtue. He possessed a highly-cultivated understanding. His mind was stored with no common portion of general knowledge, and the whole was refined by an exquisite taste. No man ever felt an higher sense of honour; no man ever acted from stronger impressions of moral duty, both as it regards the common offices of social life, or as it is enlarged and purified by the spirit of that religion which he seriously professed. No man reflected more on the part he was called upon to perform in the world, or acted with greater rectitude on the principles which he had adopted. A natural love of tranquillity, a taste for the fine arts, and the more flowery paths of literature, to which not only the circumstances of his early life, but the bent of his genius may have disposed him, and a constitution which never appeared to be calculated to encounter the fatigues of public business, might have combined to prevent his being engaged in any of the active departments of the State. The embassy to Spain was, we believe, during the Marquis of Lansdown's administration, pressed upon him, and he declined it. The office of master of the horse to her Majesty was, we have equal reason to believe, conferred upon him, as a mark of personal regard, by the King, and he enjoyed it to the close of his life. Hence it is, that this nobleman was only known in the great circle of the world, by an appearance suited to his rank and office, the distinguished urbanity of his manners, and as a lover and admirable judge of the fine arts, in which, as far as he chose to indulge himself, he may be said to have excelled. Whether it was a mere juvenile caprice which had possessed him during his foreign travels, or whether he was influenced by his descent from an ancient and distinguished family among the peers of France, it is not necessary to consider; but his entrance into public life was marked by such a decided preference to French manners and fashions, and his appearance so adapted to it, as almost to disguise the exterior of an Englishman. But this whimsical propensity did not affect his mind or gallicise his character, nor did he render it offensive to others. He indulged his fancy; and when his intimate friends made it an object of their sportive satires, he would enliven them by his own good humour, and turn aside any pleasant ridicule by the display of his own amiable temper. If, however, he had one fashionable folly, he had no fashionable vice; and his leisure hours were passed in the pursuits and embellishments of science. It was, we believe, at this period, that he produced the set of etchings, which are highly estimated by the collectors in that branch of art, and which the late Lord Orford mentions in his works as a very beautiful specimen of it. The French fancy, however,

wore away, and was lost in the easy affability of the accomplished English gentleman. Lord Harcourt considered good-breeding as the first of the minor virtues, and never deviated from it; but as his notion of it partook rather *de la vieille cour*, he might be represented by those who only knew him in the public circles, as an inflexible observer of every rule of courtly etiquette; and, especially, at a time, when the manners and appearance of our young men of fashion and fortune are scarcely superior to those of their grooms, and very often inferior to that of their valets and butlers. But he had no unbecoming pride: his behaviour never overawed the poor, nor did it trench upon the ease of familiar association. His punctilio were those of a refined and dignified benevolence, and never served but as a check to those indecorums, which are ever held to be inadmissible in the sphere of polished life. He might think, as many men of superior understanding have done, that, on certain occasions, it is the duty of rank and station to preserve certain forms, and to dress behaviour with somewhat of appropriate ceremony: and it may be owing, in some degree, to the neglect of those forms, which at present prevails in rank and station, that a respect for the higher orders has so materially diminished among the inferior classes of the people. But, in his family, among his private friends, in his intercourse with his tenants, and in all his ordinary avocations, his carriage was such as to give pleasure to all who had communication with him. With his more ennobling qualities, he possessed a comic elegance of thought, and a classical facetiousness, which rendered his private society infinitely pleasant; and even in his nervous moments, for he was occasionally troubled with them, he would describe himself in such a way, as not only to relieve the distress of his friends, but force that hilarity upon them which would operate also as a temporary relief to himself. At Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, his country residence, and whose native beauties his taste had so embellished and improved as to render it one of the most admired places in that part of the kingdom, he was a blessing to all who lived within the sphere of his protection; while to the neighbourhood it is well known that the village of Nuneham is so ordered by the regulations he framed—by the encouragement he afforded—by the little festivals he established, and the rewards he distributed, as to display a scene of good order, active industry, moral duty, and humble piety, of which it were to be wished there were more examples: though while we offer this testimony to the merits of the dead, it would ill become us to pass by those of the living; and we must mention that Lady Harcourt has ever had her full share in that constant exercise of public and private benevolence, which gives a benign lustre to the most splendid station. To these qualities may be added his capacity

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espacity for friendship; nor can we pass unnoticed a very signal example of it, in the asylum he afforded to the Duke d'Harcourt and his family, when the French Revolution drove them from the proud situation, the exalted rank, and extensive property which they possessed in their own country, to a state of dependence in this. Indeed to all, whatever their condition might be, who had shewn him kindness, or done him service, his friendship was appropriately directed. Mr. Whitehead, the poet-laureat, and Mr. Mason, the poet, were among those whom he distinguished by his early regard, and it accompanied them to the end of their lives; nor did it quit them there: in certain spots in his beautiful garden at Nuneham, which they respectively preferred, the urn and the tablet

commemorate and record their virtues. The old and faithful domestics who died in his service are not without their memorials; and in the parochial church-yard, the grave of an ancient gardener is distinguished by the flowers which are cultivated around it. These may be said to be little things, but they nevertheless mark the character of that heart which suggested them. It is almost superfluous to add, that in the nearer and dearer relations of life he exercised the virtues which they required of him. Above all, Earl Harcourt was a sincere christian, and it pleased that Being who measures out days and years, at his pleasure, to suffer him to attain an age beyond the common allotment of man.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

• Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APPLICATION is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of North Shields.

The Trustees of the road from Newcastle to Durham, have determined to carry it through the vale of Ravensworth, and thus entirely avoid Gateshead Fell.

Married.] At Newcastle, Thomas Havers, esq. of Thelton Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Dorothy Charleton, daughter of Forster C. esq. of Alndyke.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Ceunsellor, of South Shields, chemist and druggist, to Miss Jemima Gower.

At Stockburn, Durham, Mr. Jonathan Alderson, to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Mr. S. of Appleton Wisk.

At Durham, Mr. J. Greig, to Miss Liddell.

At Chester-le-street, Joseph Shaw, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Tinker.

At St. Helens Auckland, Mr. Joseph Mason, of Bishop Auckland, merchant, to Mrs. Storer, fifth daughter of the Rev. Henry Taylorson, vicar of Kelham, York.

At St. John Lee, Mr. John Dinning, jun. of Newlands, to Miss Whaley, eldest daughter of Alexander W. esq. of Sandhoe.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Gibb, 83—in his 72d year, George Ornsby, of Lanchester, esq. captain in the marines. The

greater part of his life was spent in the service of his country; he was engaged in the siege of the Havannah, and greatly distinguished himself in the naval engagement with the Dutch off Dogger Bank, under Admiral Parker.—Mrs. Mary Rutherford, 75.—Mr. George Young, 30.—Mrs. Isabella Carr, 86.—Mrs. Gibson.—Miss Salkeld, daughter of the late Mr. Ralph S. of Chester-le-street, 30.—Mr. Wm. Howe, founder of the Master Mariner's Association of that place.

At Byker, Miss Ann Johnson, daughter of the late George J. esq. 22.

At Westoe, Thomas Green, esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Watson, 54.—Mr. John Hall, 60.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Ord, wife of Wm. O. esq. 69.

At Lanchester, Mrs. Mary Brown, 60.

At Leadgate, Mr. Joseph Hetherington, schoolmaster, 64.

At Hexham, Mr. John Bell, sen. attorney, 73.—Mrs. Martha Stokoe.—Mrs. Hedley, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. 26.

At Beamish Forge, Durham, Mrs. Sarah Halliday.

At Field Houses, Mr. John Ronalds, 70.

At Kleper, Mr. John Bell, 85.

At Stockton, Miss Jane Cummins, 29.

At Durham, Mrs. Eleanor Hackworth, 92.

—Mrs. Sarah Richardson, 36.—Mrs. Mary Athey, 62.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Rawling, 52.—Mrs. Akenhead.

At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Anderson, school-mistress.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Dodds.

At the Brooms, near Pontop, Mr. John Smith, 86.

At Haydonbridge, Mrs. Jane Dryden.

At Lambton, Mrs. Denning, wife of Mr. Richard D. of Newcastle, 33.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Michael Rowand, banker, Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Wilson, sixth daughter of the late Alexander W. esq.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Wallace, to Miss Messenger.

At Dearham, Captain Wm. Fletcher, to Miss Betsy Tolson, daughter of Captain Thos. T. of Maryport.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Hayton, to Miss E. Garnett.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, who had been tapped for the dropsy 22 times.—Mrs. Isabella Sceugh, 32.—Mrs. Agnes Simpson, 81.—Miss Nancy Nelson, known on the stage by the name of Edwin, 29.

At Penrith, Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson.—Joseph Salkeld, esq.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Brough, 39.—Mrs. Nutsford, 37.—Mrs. Sarah Featherston.—Miss Johnstone, 25.—Mr. David Latimer, of Angus-well, Kirklington, 76.

At the Low Wood, near Kendal, Mrs. Dorothy Troughton.

At Hegdale, near Shap, Westmorland, Mrs. Thomas Cooper, 71.

At Stainton, near Carlisle, Mrs. David Botty, 78.

At Maryport, Mr. Daniel Saul.

At Linstock, Mr. James Graham.

At Bradford, Mrs. Sloan, 87.

YORKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made in the ensuing session of Parliament for Acts for the following purposes:—1. For making a turnpike road, to branch off from the Great North Road at the south end of Barnsdale, in the parish of Campsall and Skelbrook, or one of them, in the West Riding, and to communicate with the present road leading from Wakefield to Leeds.—2. For dividing and inclosing the common and waste grounds in the township of Thorp Audlin and parish of Badsworth, in the West Riding.—3. In the manor and township of Scarcroft.—4. In the parishes of Edlington and Stainton.—5. in the townships of Campsall and Norton—and, 6. in the township of Hensall; all in the West Riding. The first of these improvements, on the supposition of one of the north mails passing that way, will bring Leeds six hours' journey nearer the metropolis than it is at present; it will, besides, materially enliven Pontefract, and greatly benefit all the villages in the line of country through which it is intended to pass.

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Married.] At Leeds, John Kirkly, esq. of Dotterill Cottage, in the East Riding, to Miss Watson, only daughter of Mr. W. Merchant, of Leeds.—Elihu Dickenson, esq. of Melbank House, to Mrs. Rothwell, of Manchester.

At York, Mr. Wm. Spence, bookseller, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. William Hawkin.

At Bridlington, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, aged 84, to Miss Mary Fletcher, 16.

At Thorp Arch, Robert Hemmington, esq. to Miss Fisher, daughter of the Rev. Mr. F. of Twickenham, Middlesex.

At Brompton, near Northallerton, Lieut. Johnson, of the North York militia, to Miss Newby.

At Cawthorne, Mark Skelton, jun. esq. to Anne, fourth daughter of Samuel Thorp, esq. of Bank's Hall.

At Bilton, Captain Chamberlain, of the 15th Foot, son of the late Irish Judge Chamberlain, to Ann Maria, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Plumer, of Bilton Hall.

At Bedale, the Rev. George F. Wise, rector of Thornton Watlass, to Miss Brooke, eldest daughter of the late Colonel B. of Scholes, near Wetherby.

Died.] At Leeds, Elizabeth Finley, 101.—Mrs. Teal.—Mr. David Dunderdale.—Mr. J. Riley, jun. bookseller, 24.—Mrs. Wild.

At Hull, Mr. John Teal, 66.—Mr. Wm. Tong, 67.—Mr. Thomas Herrall, 51.

At Doncaster, the Rev. Roger Steele, curate of that place, 31.

Yesterday se'nnight, at Sheffield, aged 74, Mrs. Hardy, who for the last 27 years kept a school, where she had instructed many thousands of children in reading and spelling, by a method of her own, peculiarly easy and expeditious. Among her pupils she went by the name of "Giant Grumbo," her real name being unknown to most of her nearest neighbours till it appeared on her coffin-plate.

At York, Mr. John Stabler, 52.—Henry Darley, esq. of Aldby Park, 65.—Mr. Robt. Gray.—Mr. Wm. Pashley, 79.

At Tolstone-Lodge, near Tadcaster, Peregrine Wentworth, esq. 87. In May, 1751, Mr. W. married Miss Thompson, only daughter of Beilby Thompson, esq. of Escrick, near York, by his first wife, who was sole daughter and heiress of Sir Roger Beckwith, bart. He afterwards married Mrs. Whitton, relict of Wm. Whitton, esq. of Lupset, near Wakefield, and sister to the late Dr. Ashton, of Middleton, near Manchester. He has left no issue by either marriage. Mr. W. was the last of the male line of the Earl of Strafford. He held the office of Register for the West Riding of the county of York, 44 years. He was highly esteemed by every gentleman of the turf, on which he commenced in 1754, though in 1752 he rode his hunter, a match, against Mr. Vernon's hunter, over York.

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At Thribergh Hall, near Rotherham, Mrs. Finch, relict of Savile F. esq.

At Ferrybridge, Mrs. Hutton, wife of Henry H. esq. of Lincoln, 43.

At Whitby, Mrs. Skelton, 92.—Miss Margaret Chilton, 17.—Joseph Barker, esquire.

At Scarbro', Wm. Paul, esq. one of the senior benchers of the society of Gray's Inn, 61.—Mrs. Revis, wife of Mr. R. and sister of Robert Keld, esq.

At Heslington, Mr. Emanuel Stabler, of York.

At Wetherby, Miss Rhodes.

At Rotherham, Mrs. Platt, wife of Mr. P. proprietor of the marble works at Ashford.

At Birstwith, near Harrogate, Mr. Wm. Andrew, 81.

At Crownest, near Halifax, Wm. Walker, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for the West Riding, 61.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Margaret Edmunds, sister of F. E. esq. of Wardsbrough, near Barnsley, 66.

At Shipton, near York, Susannah Riggs, 100. She had seven children, of whom six are now living, at an advanced age.

At Woodlands, near Doncaster, Christopher Waterton, esq.

At Hipperholme, Mr. Nichols, surgeon.—Mrs. Smith.

At Field Head, near Wakefield, Jer. Glover, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A sea embankment was last year raised by James Stockdale, and Richard Towers, esqrs. upon Cartmel Sands, in this county, three miles in length, ten feet high, and 73 feet base, by which they have inclosed 600 acres of marsh from the sea, 100 acres of which they have sown this year with oats, and which are a remarkably fine crop. That part which is pastured, since the tide is taken off it, feeds cattle beyond all expectation. It is to be hoped that those who are possessed of similar property, will follow their praiseworthy example. Mr. Henry Harrison, of Chester, executed the embankment, and is now employed in a large undertaking of the same kind, on the river Eden, near Bowness.

The annual conference of the Methodists commenced in Manchester on Monday the 31st of July, and terminated on the 17th of August. Two hundred and forty-five preachers attended. The actual increase of members in their society during the past year is 14,200; six thousand two hundred in England and Ireland, and eight thousand in America. The number of preachers received at conference who have completed the four probationary years, exclusive of those in districts, was twenty; and the number of new chapels opened since last conference is, very considerable.

Married.] At Liverpool, Wm. Nelson, esq. son of the late Rev. Daniel N. of the Isle of Man, to Miss Butler, eldest daughter

of the late John Protheroe B. esq.—Richard Henry Dobson, esq. to Mrs. Maunsell.

At Preston, the Rev. Charles Swaimon, vicar of Culmer, Salop, to Miss Lawe, daughter of Dr. L.

At Bolton, Mr. John Slinger, merchant, of Settle, to Miss Mary Bigg, of Cartmel.

At Kirkham, Joseph Birley, esq. of Blackburn, to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Hornby, esq.

At Manchester, Thomas Wilkinson Ratcliffe, esq. to Juliana Caroline, only surviving daughter of the late J. B. Barnes, esq. of the Island of St. Croix, West Indies.

At Accrington, Edmund Yates, esq. of Bury, to Miss Eliz. Peel, daughter of Jonathan P. esq.

Died.] At Chorley, Wm. Felton, a labourer in the employment of Abraham Crompton, esq. He was struck dead with lightning on the 3d of August. The poor man was, with a fellow workman, collecting gravel in the river Yarrow, near Chorley, and during a violent thunder storm took shelter under an oak tree. Almost instantly after he had taken his stand, the lightning struck the top of the tree, which served as a conductor down to a nail driven therein, on which a bag was hung, containing provisions, and immediately under it the man stood. The lightning left the nail, passed through the bag to the left temple of the man, and burnt the hair from that side of his head. He was instantly hurled lifeless some yards from the spot. Half his hat and part of his clothes were torn off. A small branch at the top of the tree was broken, the bark near the nail perforated, and the meat and bag were dashed to atoms.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Hunter, 53.—Mr. John Fisher, 63.—Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Jane Williamson, 54.—Thos. Huddlestone, gent.—Mr. Davies.—Mrs. Cotter, 39.—Mr. Thomas Holden, 66.—Mrs. Denison, 77.—Miss Lyon, daughter of Dr. L.—Mr. P. Marrow, merchant, 54.—Mrs. Livesley, 47.—Miss Mary Arkle.—Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Lewis, late of Covent-Garden Theatre, and one of the managers of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.—Mrs. Mac Dowall, wife of Samuel Mac D. esq.—Mrs. Wainwright, 25.—Mrs. Mary Naylor, 89.—Mrs. Wilson, 84.—Mr. Richard Valentine, 28.—Mr. Wm. Ainsworth, 41.—Mrs. A. Birkmyr, 67.

At Manchester, Mrs. Margaret Irlam.—Mr. George Wood, 60.—Mr. Daniel Redford.

At Middleton, near Lancaster, Mr. Richard Gaton, 71.

At Blawith Cottage, near Cartmel, Mrs. Marriott, wife of Joshua M. esq. of Temple Sowerby, York.

At Preston, Mrs. Bradley, wife of Capt. B. of the ship Beaver, of Liverpool.

At Mythop, near Poulton-in-the-Fylde, Mrs. Kittson, wife of Mr. Wm. K. surgeon, of Chorley.

At Chorlton, William Nicholls, esq. 49.
At Rossall, Mrs. Hesketh, mother of Bold Fleetwood H. esq. of Rossall and Tulketh Hall.
At Bevington-hill, Mr. James Kingson, 37.
At Ormskirk, Mrs. Brewer, 60.—Mr. John Irving, 53.
At Travis Mill, near Manchester, Thomas Hatfield, esq. 84.
At Rose Hill, near Bolton, Halton Lever, esq.
At Lever Hall, Mr. Livesey.
At Smedley, Mr. Bernard.
At Walton, Mrs. Sherwood, 81.
At Wrightington, Mrs. Jackman, 61.
At Warrington, Mr. John Boyer.—Mr. W. Bradford, attorney.
At Lancaster, Mr. George Dickson.

CHESHIRE.

Through the liberality of Lord Grosvenor, the city of Chester will soon be enriched with a convenient and ornamental north gate, one of the eight columns, which are to adorn it, having been raised in the presence of his Lordship, the Mayor, Recorder, and a large concourse of people. In a cavity in the centre of the plinth of the column, there was placed by his Lordship an urn, containing different coins of the present reign, upon which was laid a plate of brass, with the following inscription deeply engraven upon it:—"This column was erected in the presence of the Right Hon. Robert Earl Grosvenor, August 24, 1809, at whose expence this gate was built, in the 49th George III.—William Newell, esq. Mayor.—Thomas Harrison, Architect."

Married.] At Chester, George Stevens, esq. of London, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Ford.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Wilmot, wife of Capt. W.

At Cumbermere Abbey, Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, bart. in his 71st year. He sat in four parliaments for this county. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Stapleton Cotton, bart. Major General in the army, and at present actively employed in the campaign in Spain.

At Mellor, near Stockport, Mr. A. Ferns, student of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Calveley, Mrs. Lindop, 24.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Horsley, Mr. Radford, of Little Eaton, to Miss Roberts, of Alfreton.

At Derby, Mr. John Major, of London, to Miss Mary Stenson.

At Ashborne, Mr. Hadley, surgeon, of Derby, to Miss Parker.

At Bakewell, Mr. T. Eyres, of Radborne, to Miss Hudson.

At Duffield, Mr. J. Bakewell, of Castle Donington, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Sharpe.

Died.] At Meynell Langley, Robert Cheyney, esq. 72. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1775.

At Repton, Mr. Watkiss, 63.

At Ashborne, the Rev. John Webb, one of the masters of the Free-School.

At Derby, Mrs. Ewen.

At Wirksworth, Mr. Walter Jessop, 45.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Lieut. Dunkin, of the 4th Dragoons, to Mary, second daughter of John Alton, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman square.—Mr. Teall, bookseller, to Miss Dixon.

At Ratcliff, Mr. Widdoson, of Hucknall Torkard, to Miss Voce, of Amesley.

At Newark, Mr. W. Carver, of the Excise Office Inn, to Mrs. Lees, of the Ram Inn.—Mr. Thompson, of Winthorpe, to Miss Ward.

At Retford, Mr. Appleby, of Gainsbro', to Miss Appleby.

Died.] At Tuxford, Mr. Howson, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Nottingham, Mr. Clay, 47.—Mr. H. Lee, 47.—Mr. James Moore, master of St. Peter's workhouse, 70; and the following morning, without any previous illness, Mr. Hollis, master of St. Nicholas's workhouse.—Mrs. Pepper.—Mrs. Maples, wife of John M. gent. quarter-master of the 45th regt. of foot, 31.—Mr. James Toulinson, 46.—Mr. John Blunston, 33.—Mrs. Williamson, 40.—Miss Elizabeth Rawson, 23.—Mrs. Taylor.

At Wilford, Mr. Henry Davis.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Bowerbank, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. 38.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for Acts for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the following parishes: Skirbeck, Benington, Leake, Boston, Fishtoft, Leverton, Sibsey, and North Thoresby.

The inhabitants of the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, have opened a subscription for defraying the expense of a water conveyance between Stamford and the existing canals in the north and north-west parts of the kingdom by Oakham; thereby opening a communication with the ports of Liverpool and Bristol, the towns of Manchester, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. and the Staffordshire potteries. The probable expense of these undertakings has been laid at 118,000*l.* according to the following estimate:

Cut from Oakham to Stamford	£.
(17 miles)	55,000
Bridges, Locks, &c. extra	10,000
	65,000
To improve Stamford river navigation to Deeping	10,000
Cut from Deeping to Forty-foot Drain (10 miles)	25,000
Cut to join the Welland and the Nene	18,000
	118,000
	The

The Corporation of Stamford, have taken up the suggestion of improving the town by a new navigation; and have convened a meeting to consider of the plan of a communication with the Grand Junction canal, by means of a cut to Market Harborough.

Married.] At Grantham, Thomas Manners, esq. to Louisa, eldest daughter of John Manners, esq. of Spittlegate House.

At Appleby, Lieut. Bennett, R.N. to Miss Firth, daughter of John F. esq.

Died.] At Gainsborough, Mr. Henry Ward, of the firm of Ward and Gibbins, ironmongers, 59.—Mr. Wm. Makins, 50.—Mrs. Fitchett, 76.—Miss Susannah Hall, 15.—Miss Trevor, 17.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. Robert Ward, surgeon, 38. His professional knowledge had raised him to a degree of eminence rarely equalled; exhibiting most indubitable proofs of a superior correctness of judgment. The success attending his practice was inevitable, where medical aid only was required.

At Winteringham, Mrs. Grainger, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. 44.

At Louth, Mr. R. King, 52.—Mr. Wm. Dickinson, 81.—Mrs. Gibson, of the New Reindeer Inn, 40.

At Baston, Mr. Dan. Fotherby.—Mr. Richard Wallis, 70.

At Partney, Wm. Chapman, gent. 25.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Merryweather, 21.

At Humby, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. of Stoke Rochford, near Grantham.

At Grantham, Mr. John Spurr.—Mrs. Wetherall.

At Wainfleet, Mr. James Hughes, surgeon.

At Hundley, Mrs. Creasy, of Boston, 26.

At South Kyme, near Sleaford, Anthony Peacock, esq. 68.

At Surfleet, Miss Sarah Palmer, 23.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Clementson, stationer, to Miss Judd.

At Sapcote, Mr. Thomas Wapple, of Sutton, to Miss Ann Whitmore.

At Burton Overy, Thomas Adnutt, esq. of Ansty, to Miss E. Burgess.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Frone.—Mr. Johnson, of the Joseph Inn.—Mrs. Stevens, wife of R. S. esq.—Thomas Deakin, gent. formerly quarter-master in the horse guards, (blue) in which he had served twenty-one years, 74. He was also chairman of the Leicester Navigation Company, and one of the commissioners of the property tax, for this borough; in which offices, both civil and military, he acquitted himself as a brave soldier, and active citizen, being uniformly considered as a man of great candor, and unblemished integrity.—Mr. Forster.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlin, fourth son of John C. esq.

At Holton, Mr. Hacker Parkinson, son of the late H. R. esq. 20.

At Ulverscroft, W. R. Burgen, esq. of Shardlow, Derby.

At Feckleton, Mrs. Smith.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish and manor of Mare.

Married.] At Newcastle, Rob. Williamson, esq. of Liverpool, to Anne, third daughter of T. Kinnersley, esq. banker.

At Handsworth, Joseph Harrison, esq. of Bloxwich, to Miss Eliza Freeth, daughter of John F. esq. of Great Barr.

At Madely, Mr. Joseph Bangham, to Miss Fletcher, both of Coalbrook-dale.

At Harborne, George Edward Male, M.D. of Birmingham, to Miss Law, daughter of the late Mr. L. of the Ravenhurst.

At Wybunbury, Josiah Timmis, gent. of Keel, near Newcastle, to Mrs. Baddeley, of Weston Hall.

At Kilmersdon, John Gough, esq. only son of John G. esq. of Perry Hall, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Paget, esq. of Newberry house.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mr. Husband, 82.

At Oatwoods, Mr. Johnson, 80.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Woodeats.

At Trentham Lane, near Newcastle, Mr. Goodwin.

At Walton, Miss Sarah Sedall, 23.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A school has been opened in Birmingham, for the instruction of five hundred children of the labouring class, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; on the plan of Joseph Lancaster. The economy, order, and efficiency, of this plan, have been so fully exemplified in the schools already established in the Metropolis, and various parts of the country, that its adoption in the populous town of Birmingham, is a subject of congratulation to the patriot, and the philanthropist. It is adapted to form the children of the deserving class of industrious poor, into a generation of better subjects, better servants, and better men and women. Devoid of all party influence, and disclaiming every thing that might excite the jealousy of sectaries; persons of all denominations, uniting in a subscription for building the school-room, now opened, and defraying the moderate annual expenditure of the institution.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. H. Sharpe, printer, to Miss Mary Hickman.

At Nuneaton, Mr. John Craddock, solicitor of Atherstone, to Miss Mary Greenway, second daughter of George G. esq.—Mr. W. Bucknill, surgeon, to Miss Iliffe.

At Aston, the Rev. R. Thorpe, to Miss Horne, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Ann Hancock, 16.—Mrs. Cookes.—Mr. J. Lewis Lotichius, a native of Frankfort-on the Main, resident upwards of thirty-eight years in this town, as

clerk to several merchants, translator of the German, Italian, French, Danish, and Dutch languages, 80.—Mrs. Farror.—Mrs. Lycett, 71.—Mrs. Chace.—Mrs. Feidler, 43.

At Aston, Mrs. Pickard, wife of Mr. P. of Birmingham.

At Atherstone, Miss Lucy Pinchback, 26.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Parker, wife of Abraham P. esq.

At Coventry, Mr. Martin Bawcutt.—The Rev. Jonathan Evans, minister of a congregation of dissenters, at Foleshill, 60.—Sir William Wray, bart.—Mr. Nathaniel Rowton, sen. 57.—Mr. J. Rawes, 90.

At Keye Hill, Mrs. Fawcett, mother of Mr. F. of Covent Garden Theatre, 62.

At Flint Green, Yardley, Mr. William Green, 69.

At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Wallback, 82.

At Wishaw, Mr. Thomas Lander.

At Woolton Wawen, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, 28.

At Brail, the Rev. John Austin, many years Roman Catholic priest at that place, 67.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswestry, Mr. Dewhurst, of Enfield, Middlesex, to Miss Hilditch, of Trefach Hall.

At Broseley, Joseph Prestwich, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Catherine, only daughter of Edward Blakeway, esq.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Henry Peele, esq.—Mrs. Mary Tomkis, 84.—Mrs. Chayter, wife of Lieut Col. C.—Mr. George Taylor.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Atcherley, relict of the Rev. James A. many years head master of the Free Grammar School, Shrewsbury.

At Edgmond, Mr. William Rose, 67.

At Lacon Hall, Mr. Beacall.

At Sulton, Mr. Nathaniel Scoltock.

At Newnham, John Nichols, esq.

At Preston Brookhurst, Ann, second daughter of the late Thomas Bayley, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Droitwich, Mr. James Bidey, to Miss Ann Leek.

Died.] At Stourbridge, William Harris, esq. solicitor.

At Worcester, Mr. W. Durnford, of the Old Greyhound Inn.—Mr. Bishop, 30.

At Pershore, Mr. John Wade, late surgeon in the royal navy, 58.

At Grimley, Mr. John Walker, 54.

At Blockley, Mrs. Mary Withers, sister of the late Thomas W. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bosbury, Mr. John Winnall, of Brace's Leigh, Worcestershire, to Miss Stone, of Temple Court.

At Kington, Mr. Lamb, to Mrs. Lloyd.

At Hereford, the Rev. Mr. Greenly, of Salisbury, to Miss Prosser, eldest daughter of Mrs. Cook.

Died.] At Hereford, Thomas Downes, esq. late of Letton Court, and a magistrate for

this county.—Mrs. Sheldon, 84.—Mrs. Pitt, 27.—Mrs. Whitney, 72.

At the Hill, in the parish of Marden, Miss Millard.

At Kington, Mr. P. Turner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The tunnel through Hay-hill to the Forest of Dean, is completed. Thus connected with the river Severn, it establishes a channel by which the productions of the Forest may be brought to market with greater facility.

Married.] At Boxwell, the Rev. James Hardwick, LL.D rector of Sopworth, Wilts, and Vicar of Tytherington, in this county, to Miss Huntley, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard H. rector of Boxwell.

At Iron-Acton, Charles Morgan, M. D. of Furnace, Carmarthen, to Miss Jones, daughter of B. J. esq.

At Painswick, Mr. Nathaniel Rudder, of Dursley, to Miss Whitehead.

At Berkeley, Mr. Edward Parrott, of Olveston, to Esther, youngest daughter of the late William Cornock, esq. of Goldwick.

At Cirencester, Mr. James, surgeon, to Miss M. J. Minchin, daughter of the late Mr. M. of Stow-on-the-Wold.

Died.] At Elveston, Mrs. Hooper, wife of the Rev. Thomas H. curate of that place.

At Gloucester, Mr. J. Drinkwater, of the New Bear Inn, 42.—Mr. Charles Mayers, eldest son of Mr. M. 24.—Mr. James Stock.—Mrs. Waite.

At Westbury upon Severn, Mr. Samuel Elliot, 76.

At Chaxhill, Mr. John Bradley, 61.

At Barnsley, Mr. William Hower.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Priscilla Parsons, 74.—Mrs. Bath.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Neale.

At Marshfield, Isaac Frame, esq. 65.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Captain Meredith, of the Radnor militia, to Miss Appletree, only daughter of William A. esq. of Deddington.

At Oxford, the Rev. Henry Smith, to Miss Taunton, eldest daughter of W. E. T. esq.

Died.] At Burford, Mrs. Esther Price, who formerly kept a school for young ladies at Worcester, and afterwards at Frenchay, near Bristol.

At Oxford, Mary, daughter of Mr. Coppin, 15.—Mr. Thomas Inolt, 33.—Mr. John Falconer.—Mrs. Blinco.

At Stanton Harcourt, Mr. William Breakspear.

At Thame Park, Mr. Wildgoose, many years steward to Viscount Wenman, and P. T. Wykham, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Bletchley, Mr. Thomas White, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miss Elizabeth Goodman, of Water Eaton Mill.

At Olney, the Rev. Samuel Greathead, of Newport Pagnell, to Miss J. D. Stephenson, daughter of the Rev. Christ. S. vicar of Olney.

Died.]

Died.] At Newport Pagnell, Mr. John Osborn, sen.

At Aylesbury, Mr. Benjamin Dudley, 78.

At Great Marlow, Joseph Bird, esq. 70.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Watford, Hugh Smith, esq. of Hemel Hempstead, to Miss Mary King.

At Hertford, at the Friend's meeting house, Mr. Thomas Gopsell, to Miss Mary Bott, second daughter of Joseph B. esq. of Amwell Place.

Died.] At Broadwater, near Stevenage, Mrs. Earl, wife of Mr. E. of Temple Dinsley.

At St. Albans, Mrs. Rogers.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eaton Socon, the Rev. John Harvey, LL.B. to Miss Ann Crow.

Died.] At Cranfield, the Rev. George Davies, B.D. 60. His strict and regular attention to the duties of his sacred function during 24 years of which he was rector of that parish, added to his affable and obliging disposition, rendered him beloved and respected by his parishioners.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an Act for making a navigable canal from the river Nene, at Peterborough, to the Welland at Deepinggate.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. Samuel Gunn, to Miss Arnold.

Mr. George Peacock of Byfield, to Miss Mary Martin, of Creton.

Died.] At Lilbourne, Mr. John Ireson, 43.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Gates, wife of Mr. William G. attorney.—Mr. B. Kite, 73.

At Northampton, Mr. Joseph Clarke.

At Daventry, Mrs. Gosson, wife of Mr. G. of London, 24.

At Ecton, Mrs. Childs, 62.—Mr. John Slatter, 51.

At Aldwinkle, Mr. Thomas Coles.

At Higham Ferrers, Thomas Simmons, 93.

At Kettering, Mrs. Ann Graves, 72.

At Cotterstock, Mrs. Frances Haycock, sister to Mr. H. postmaster of Stamford.

At Sudborough, Mr. Sanders Tebbutt.

At Islip Mill, Mr. Joseph Hill, 43.

At Weedon depot, Mr. Richard Turley, surgeon of the Bedfordshire militia.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. Cole, to Miss Paul.

Died.] At St. Ives, Hunts, Mr. William Salisbury Gell, 69.

At Kimbolton, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. 62.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Little Abington, F. Newcome, esq. of Grantham, to Miss Pern, only daughter of the late Rev. Andrew P.

At Shelford, Charles Rist, esq. of London. to Miss Blow.

At Thorney Abbey, Steed Girdlestone, esq.

of Wisbech, to Sarah, only daughter of Edward Stone, esq.

At March, Mr. Johnson Barley, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Owen Gray, esq.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Susannah Hodges, 77.—Mrs. Jewler.—Mr. George Wallis, master of the town Coffee House, 23.

At March, Mr. John Matthews, 55. He was quarter master of the Doddington and March troop of cavalry ever since the first formation of the corps in 1798.

At Ropsley, Katherine, daughter of the Rev. William Butcher, 10.

At Disnidge Hall, Mr. John King, 55.

At Haddenham, Mr. Robert Reed, 50.

NORFOLK.

An application is intended to be made at the ensuing session of parliament, for an Act for making and maintaining water works, for supplying the town and adjacent parts of Great Yarmouth, and the shipping using that port; and for another for better paving, lighting, cleansing, and watching the same town.

Married.] John Johnson Tuck, esq. of Lingwood Lodge, to Miss Holmes, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Hemesby.

At Norwich, Mr. Alfred Pettet, to Miss Reynolds.—Mr. William Tooke, to Miss Tatina Hogg.

Mr. John Burton, of South Burlingham, to Miss Maddison, of Limpenehoe.

At Attleburgh, Mr. William Barker, to Miss Ann Bowden.

Died.] At Swaffham, Mr. Thomas Hopkins.

At West Rainham, Mr. John March, 74.

At Castle Rising, William Fawsett, esq. an alderman of that borough, 70.

At Lexham Hall, the infant daughter of Frederic Keppel, esq.

At Hethersett, Mrs. Kitton, 68.

At Thetford, Mr. J. Barnes, of the White Hart Inn, 66.—Mrs. Mary Stearne, 74.

At Scoles Green, Mr. John Barnes, 51.

At Little Ellingham, —— Bradford, esq.

At Bungay, Mrs. Ann Scott, 44.

At Wood Dalling, Mrs. Ann Godwin, relict of the Rev. John G. dissenting minister, 87.

At Lakenham, Mr. Pitchers.

At Norwich, Mr. Nash, 25.—Mr. George Wymer, formerly an attorney of this city, 84.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Robert Clark, of the Chequer's Inn, Brandon, to Miss Perren, of Newmarket.

Died.] At Ixworth, Mrs. Gibbs.

At Bungay, Mrs. Ann Scott, 44.

At Woolpit, Miss Martha Joiner, 19.

At Theleham, John Ward, gent.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Malden, W. W. Simpson, esq. to Miss Lee.

At Little Baddow, Mr. Charles Wells, of London, to Miss Ann Jones, niece of William Lee, esq.

Died.]

Died.] At Harwich, Mrs. Hardy, 30.—
Deputy Commissary General Stokes, 34.

At South Bunfleet, in consequence of the bite of a viper, Mr. John Hinton.—Mr. John Salisbury.

At Purleigh, Mr. John Church.

At Great Waltham, Mrs. Darby.

At Lawson Hall, High Easter, Mr. William Townsend.

At Colchester, Mrs. Green, who formerly kept a boarding school at Hadleigh, Suffolk, 80.—Mr. John Bevall, upwards of 40 years parish clerk of St. Runwall, 62.

At Malden, Mrs. Busbridge.—Mrs. Perry.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Digby, late of the Golden Lion Inn.

At Thorp Hall, South Church, Mrs. Seward.

At Fobbing, Mr. James Green.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, Michael Lock, esq. of Stanhope Street, London, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. John Baldock.

Lieutenant Rudolph Pringle, of the King's German Legion, to Caroline, daughter of J. Townley, esq. of Ramsgate.

At Woodnesborough, Isaac Slaughter, esq. collector of customs at Sandwich, to Miss Garrett.

At Sandwich, Stephen Bradley, esq. to Miss Jane Sayer, daughter of the late Benjamin S. esq. of Deal.

Died.] At Deal, in consequence of a wound received in the lines before Flushing, Lieutenant Colonel Peter Hayes Petit, of the 33rd regiment of foot, second son of the late John Lewis Petit, M.D. 36.

At Maidstone, Mr. Reynolds, 59.—Mrs. Swan, 57.

At Sarr, H. Collard, esq.

At Smarden, Mrs. Anderton.

At Maidstone Court, Isle of Thanet, Miss S. Foat.

The Rev. Wheeler Bunce, rector of Ham, and vicar of St. Clement's in Sandwich, 72.

At Davington, Mr. James Wright, sen. 75.

At Canterbury, Henry Nicholl, esq.

At Folkestone, Mr. John Hague, 72.

At Brookland, Mrs. Barling.

At Birchington, Mrs. M. A. Wilson.

At Dover, Mrs. Saute, 87.

At Shooter's Hill, Lady Stuart, relict of Lord Henry S. fifth son of the Marquis of Bute, (whose death is mentioned in our last number) and daughter of the late Earl of Grandison.

At Maidstone, in his 43d year, Major-general Coote Manningham, Colonel of the 95th, or rifle regiment of foot, and one of the Equerries to his Majesty. *A further account will be given in our next Number.*

SURREY.

Married.] At Cobham, Jasper Vaux, esq. of Queen Ann street West, to Miss Combe, eldest daughter of Harvey Christian Combe, M. P. for London.

Died.] At Chertsey, Mr. Summers, apothecary and surgeon. The unfortunate cir-

cumstances which occasioned his death, were as follow:—William Vincent, the son of a butcher, at Chertsey, having a quarrel with the hostler at the Swan Inn, way-laid and beat him in such a manner, that he died in a few days. A coroner's jury was summoned on the occasion, and found that the man had died by the visitation of God; but the neighbourhood being by no means satisfied with this verdict, the magistrates of the county undertook an investigation of the business, when it appeared, that the hostler had died in consequence of the blows which he had received from Vincent. Mr. Summers was one of the witnesses examined before the inquest, and after giving evidence, it was imputed to him, that, being the medical man who attended Vincent's family, he had delivered himself more favourably as to the cause of the hostler's death, than the circumstances would warrant, and that with a view to shelter Vincent. Hand-bills were published, and other mortifying attacks were likewise made upon him, by some of his neighbours. At length, being naturally of a desponding, nervous habit, he one morning left his house, and repaired to the Abbey River threw himself in, and was drowned. This awful occurrence produced, as soon as it was known, an universal sentiment of sorrow and regret; and the circumstance, which led to the melancholy catastrophe, was at once lost in the recollection of the amiable disposition, professional skill, and gentlemanly manners of the deceased.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Rye, Captain Betts, of the Lion revenue cutter, to Miss E. Holt, second daughter of John H. gent.

At Tarring, Martin Tupper, esq. of New Burlington street, London, to Miss Ellen Davis, of Devonshire Place.

Died.] At Paxhill Park, Mr. Broad, relict of William B. esqr and mother of the Countess of Winterton, 78.

At Worthing, Miss Isabella Elliot, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Elliott, esq. of Winterborne Gunner, near Salisbury. She was walking near Worthing, when she was met by a boy on horseback, who being unable to manage the horse, she was beaten down against a wall, and her skull fractured in such a manner as to occasion her death.

At Lewes, Mrs. Holland.

At Rye, Mr. Mark Peadle.

At Danny, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Gratwicke. In her the poor have lost a liberal benefactress, and every branch of the Campion family a loved and valued friend. She was a ward of the late Henry Campion, grandfather of the present owner of Danny, and had been a constant inmate of the family from an early age to the time of her decease. In the most perfect acceptance of the term—she lived and died a Christian.

At Henfield, Mrs. Baley, relict of A. B. esq.

At Horsham, the Rev. Wm. Morgan, 70.

HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for making a turnpike road in a more direct and improved line, from Park Gate, in the parish of Titchfield, through that town to the village of Cosham.

Married.] At South Stoneham, Philip Cipriani, esq. of the Treasury, to Mrs. Walker, of Bevis Hill.

At Milford, N. C. Tindal, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Metelina, youngest daughter of the late Captain Symonds.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Clark, surgeon, of his Majesty's sloop *Egeria*, to Miss Matilda Clinch.—J. A. Milligan, esq. surgeon of the Royal Navy, to Miss Margaret Wade, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, youngest daughter of the late Major W.

At Boldre, Richard Hoskings, esq. of Woodside Cottage, to Miss Armstrong, only daughter of Charles A. esq. of Brockenhurst.

Died.] At Catherington, John James Todd, esq. of Chesterfield Street, London, brother to Colonel T. of the 1st Regiment of Guards. He was on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Halkeith, wife of Captain H. of his Majesty's ship *Ganges*, at Catherington House, and going out a shooting, his piece accidentally went off, while he was taking out the ramrod; the contents being forced through his body, he survived the accident only twenty minutes.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, the Rev. W. Fletcher, rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.

At Romsey, Mr. James May.

At Hamble, near Southampton, Rear-admiral Bradby.

At Ouslebury, Mr. James Fussell.

At Christ Church, G. W. Burslem, esq. one of the magistrates for the county.—Mrs. Jackson, mother of the late Rev. Mr. J. vicar of Christ Church, 84.

At Southampton, Mrs. Sewer, of Rotherhithe.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Targett.—Mrs. Griffiths.—Mr. Kingsell, 25.

WILTSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an Act for making a turnpike road from Cirencester, Gloucestershire, to Wotton Bassett.

Married.] At Trowbridge, Mr. Fetham, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Jane Allen. The bridegroom, who is 72 years of age, from the wounds he received in the service, was obliged to be carried to church in a sedan chair: the bride is only 16.—James Selby, esq. to Mrs. Dyer, only daughter of J. D. esq.

The Rev. John Plumptre, eldest son of the Dean of Gloucester, to Caroline, third daughter of Richard Carter, esq. of Foxley.

At Salisbury, John Davis, esq. of Fisherton Delamere House, to Miss Swayne, only daughter of Mrs. S.—Mr. Samuel Foot, solicitor, second son of Henry F. esq. of Berwick St. John, to Miss Loder.

Died.] At Flintham, Mrs. Heslop, wife of Mr. R. H. late of Upper Belgrave Place, Pimlico, London.

At Henstridge, Mrs. Crane, wife of Dr. C.—Mrs. Ann Gapper, relict of C. G. esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. Thomas White, 80.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Ball, 19.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Charles Walker, of Worcester, to Sarah, second daughter of Mrs. Jolly.

At Hampstead Norris, Mr. Holditch, of Newbury, to Miss Tanner, of Bothamstead.

Died.] At Beckett House, the Rev. Thomas Clarett, rector of Sutton, Notts, and Yoxall, Staffordshire, 73.

At Early Court, Lady Scott, wife of the Right Hon. Sir William S.

At Oakingham, in his 78th year, Mr. Baldwin, formerly surgeon at Farringdon.

At Wallingford, Miss E. M. Spokes.

At Padworth Parsonage, Mrs. Green, 89.

At Reading, Mrs. Layton.

At Eton College, Windsor, Mrs. Rebecka Floud, relict of John F. esq. an alderman of Exeter.

At East Hundred, Mr. James Chowdery.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Frome, Mr. E. Napper, surgeon, to Miss Webb.

At Bath, Mr. Robert Culverwell, jun. of London, to Mrs. Sarah Cookson, widow of John C. esq. of Leeds.—C. Hickes, esq. to Miss Harris.—John Turner, esq. of Birmingham, to Mrs. Barnet.

At Winchcomb, Henry Howard Hartley, esq. only son of the late D. Hartley, esq. M.P. who is just come of age, and into possession of a fortune of nearly 8000l. per annum, to Miss Watts, daughter of the parish clerk of St. Michael's, and whose celebrity as a cobler stands unrivalled.

At Somerton, Mr. Henry Bryce, military surveyor and draftsman, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Jacob, esq. of Somerton Court.

At Martock, Lieut. Cornish Barnard, of the 1st Somerset Militia, to Miss Harriet B. Jeans, daughter of Mr. J. of Long Sutton.

Died.] At Bath, William Farr, M. D. of Iford, Hants, who, for upwards of 40 years, was physician to the Royal Naval Hospitals of Haslar and Plymouth, 77.—Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Arnaud, esq.—Eliza Maria Frances, daughter of Dr. Langworthy.—Rev. William Batchelor.

At Bristol, Mrs. Gattie, wife of Mr. G. of the Bath Theatre.—Mr. Thomas Bower, merchant.—Mr. T. J. Deake, captain of the Bristol Artillery Association.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Charlton, Mr. Grey, surgeon, of Sherborne, to Miss Fookes, of Walverton House, near Dorchester.

Died.] At Weymouth, Captain R. C. Corne, R. N.

At Stover Pain, the Rev. Mr. Rickman, vicar of that place.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—The cotton manufactures of Manchester, Preston, &c. are not quite so active as they were at the publication of our last Report; a circumstance which may be attributed to the rapidity wherewith the American vessels were freighted on the first suspension of the Non-intercourse Act: there are, consequently, but few ships of the United States in Liverpool, and other ports; in addition to which, the merchants are extremely backward in engaging freight, from its being supposed that the operation of the act just mentioned will almost immediately be renewed.

The Norwich manufacturers cease not to complain of the dearth of work; and we are sorry to learn that fabrics of shawls in that city are on the decline.

It is said that some orders have been received at Birmingham and Wolverhampton from the North of Europe; we sincerely hope they are considerable.

IRELAND.—The linen-manufactures, as well as those of lawn and cambric, are in as flourishing a state as they have been for years past. The Irish Linens have completely supplanted the produce of the German manufactures; and the cambric and lawn wrought in the province of Ulster, may safely defy competition in point of quality, whether on the part of France or Flanders. There have been some failures of consequence at Dublin, which we understand may prove of serious consequence to the majority of traders in that city. The merchants here have been lately surprised by the unexpected arrival of a Danish vessel, under Danish colours. It seems that in consequence of licences being granted to the northern vessels by the British government, several more may be looked for from the same quarter. O'Connor and Moore, as well as some other the houses at Dublin, engaged in the West India trade, are doing a fine stroke of business.

EAST INDIES and CHINA.—Under this head, we have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of the following vessels: namely, Canton, Exeter, Alnwick Castle, Winchelsea, Elphinstone, Ocean, Royal George, David Scott, Ceres, and Dorsetshire, from China; Essex, Thomas Grenville, and Walmer Castle, from China and St. Helena; and Caermarthen from Bombay. This fleet brings home the undermentioned goods, viz. Tea Bohea 2275 chests, 1300 half chests, and 3900 quarter chests, or 1,247307 lb. Best ditto, 1767467lb. Congou, 9268230lb. Campoi, 1529585lb. Souchong, 222265lb. Pekoe, 100374lb. Singlo, 554668lb. Twankay, 1940517lb. Superior ditto, 324330lb. Hyson skin, 308256lb. Hyson, 346484lb. (Per Warley expect d.) Bohea, 97567lb. Congou, 705061lb. Campoi, 261129lb. Singlo, 211551lb. Twankay, 72165lb. Superior ditto, 32496lb. Hyson skin, 16356lb. Hyson, 477221lb.—Raw silk, 75483lb. and, (per Warley,) 6,84lb. Nankin cloth, 182380 pieces; and, (per Warley,) 17000 pieces. Saltpetre, 940cwt. Alkali, 473cwt. Hemp, 2350cwt. Kelp, 40 boxes. Lichens, 7 boxes. Sundries, 3 boxes.—Privilege goods, 759 bales, and 20 half bales of cotton, 9 casks aloes, 45 boxes of nutmegs and cloves, 1 chest of musk, 94 bags of pepper, 25 chests camphor, 3 bales piece goods, 40 chests arrow-root, and 6 bales of cassia. Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars whereof are not yet known. The prices of East India commodities have not varied considerably since our last quotations. Coffee sells at 5l. and 6l. per cwt. Cotton from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Sugar, though not in great demand, from 68s. to 78s. per cwt. Teas continue pretty steady: common boheas fetch about 1s. 7d. and middling 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. best congou from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. and Pekoe from 3s. 9d. to 4s. Rice has experienced a fall, within the last week, it sells at prices from 18s. to 30s. per cwt. There is very little alteration in the value of spicies since our last. Bengal raw silk brings from 19s. to 44s. per lb. China silk is scarce. Indigoes are somewhat lower than they were at our last quotations; thus the best purples are sold at 9s. 6d. per lb.

WEST INDIES—Cotton-wool, of the different islands, varies in price from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d. according to the place of its growth. That of Carriacou fetches the best prices. The article is in considerable demand; but the holders, under the idea of an advance taking place, appear extremely backward at parting with their goods. Coffee is heavy and somewhat lower than it has been of late, in the London market; and at Liverpool the article is flat and much neglected. The prices vary from 3l. 14s. to 6l. 4s. per cwt. Rum little enquired for; prices of Jamaica, from 4s. 10d. to 6s. 9d. per gallon, of Leeward Island from 3s. 10d. to 4s. Sugars are looking up. Some large purchases have lately been made at improved prices. The London distillers were among the buyers. No fall, upon this article, is expected to take place, as it appears nearly certain that distillation from grain will not be permitted this season. It is stated in a letter from the Havannah, dated 8th of July, that the market there has become in a manner inundated with almost every class of goods, and that the duties of 34 per cent. on imports, and 10½ per cent. on exports were revived. In addition to these a local regulation was adopted, compelling the total return of cargoes to be made in produce, rigorously prohibiting the shipping of money, or even the taking of bills of exchange.

AMERICA, NORTH.—The expectation of the speedy revival of the Non-intercourse Act has had the effect of enhancing the prices of all kinds of American produce. At Liverpool, in particular, the prices of cotton-wool rose in the course of a day from 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; and

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upwards of 5000 bags of New Orleans and Boweds were sold, the former at 20d. the latter at 19d. At London the prices run so high as 21d. and 24d. per pound. Tobacco, which has long been in demand, is risen still further; leaf is quoted at 12d. stemmed at 13d. Grain of every kind in considerable demand, the prices running unusually high. Timber extremely scarce, in so much that the paucity of sales of the article disengages us from quoting any certain prices. The same may be said of naval stores in general.

AMERICA, SOUTH.—Daily arrivals from this part of the world; by one of the latest we learn, that trade was improving at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. English ships were admitted, and government did not notice the intrusion. British goods were low in price. That this would be the case, we predicted in a former Report. It is even said that some articles of English manufacture were sold on the shores of Rio de la Plata at a more reduced rate than they could be purchased at home! So much for hand-over head speculators! The market was, however, active; and the ships were set at liberty for fresh speculations. There is plenty of Buenos Ayres tallow in the London and Liverpool markets. In the former it fetches very fair prices. Brazil sugar sells well. On the 13th instant, Messrs. Tyers and Co. disposed of 60 chests at 35s. to 40s. per cwt. Buenos Ayres hides fetch from 6d. to 7d. per lb. those of Brazil, from 4½d. to 5d. Indigoes are tolerably steady. Guatimalas fetch from 4s. 6d. to half-a-guinea per lb. Caraccas, from 5s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. Those of the Brazils are low, fetching only from 1s. 6d. to 3s.

SPAIN.—The following notice has been issued by the Consul General of Spain: "The Consul General of Spain in Great Britain, is desirous to inform the public, and more especially the body of English merchants, who may be disposed to enter upon commercial speculations in grain, with Spain, that the Spanish government has, by a Royal mandate, published at Seville, June 16th, of the present year, declared that all grain, seed, and pulse, may be imported into Spain, free from all duty, both royal and municipal, combining in this measure the easiest mode of supplying the Peninsula with provisions, with the greatest profit to foreign merchants who may be disposed to avail themselves of this permission.

JOSEPH ALONZO EATIS,
Consul-Gen. of Spain."

No. 7, *Salisbury-street.*

Vessels daily arrive at our Ports from Cadiz, &c. but they come hither rather to be supplied, than to supply. Wines are the chief articles brought by the Spanish vessels, and they are, generally speaking, of far better qualities than those lately imported from Portugal. Sherry is sold at 92l. per butt, though, if old, it will fetch a hundred guineas. Bucellas sells as high as 95l. per pipe. Barilla ashes are quoted at 3l. 2s. per cwt. and are in demand. Lemons are scarce. Malaga raisins find a ready sale at prices from 46s. to 52s. per cwt. and sun, from 3l. to 4l. Cork-wood not very plenty.

PORTUGAL.—Fresh arrivals of indifferent ports from Oporto. So well convinced are the representatives of respectable Oporto houses, resident at London, of the utter impossibility of procuring old wine, or even tolerably good new wine, that they will not undertake to execute orders at fixed prices for their customers. There is a good demand for the stock which these reputable traders have on hands; but the greater part of the bonded wine is so green, that it is fit for nothing but the making of vinegar. Portuguese shemac would sell well if brought into the market at present; the article is scarce.

ITALY, LEVANT, and MEDITERRANEAN.—Raw silk of Italy varies in price from 25s. to 48s. per lb. Thrown silk, sells well at prices from 60s. to 75s. The half chest of Lucca oil brings from 4l. 4s. to 4l. 10s. The Barbary oil is quoted at prices from 81l. to 82l. per ton. Gallipoli at 79l. Every kind of colonial produce is a mere drug at Malta, owing to numerous arrivals of American vessels, with West Indian and American cargoes.

BALTIC.—We learn by private letters that the ports of Denmark and Sweden are now open to all neutral vessels. If this information be correct, and we have little reason to question its authenticity, our manufacturers may congratulate themselves on the acquirement of a new field for the dissemination of their commodities. Within the last month a large fleet is arrived from the Baltic, well laden with the valuable articles produced by the countries seated upon that sea. They came to a good market, and will be eagerly bought up at advantageous prices.

HOLLAND.—The merchants have been informed by the Board of Trade, that, in relation to the commerce to be carried on between this country and the island of Walcheren, British ships only would be permitted to convey their cargoes to that island; from which the Commander in Chief would have the power of granting licences to trade with the continent.

AFRICA.—The English forces under the command of Major Maxwell have taken possession of Senegal, the great mart of the gum-trade, and from which about 800 tons are exported annually. African produce, in general, bears good prices in our markets. On the 12th instant, Messrs. Coles and Co. sold 4 casks and 56 serons of Barbary gum, at 59s. to 135s. per cwt. and 25 casks and 60 serons bees wax, 11l. 5s. to 15 guineas per cwt. Elephants' teeth fetch prices from 20l. to 32lb. per cwt. Scrivelloes from 14l. to 20l. Camwood is rather scarce in the London and Liverpool markets, and sells at prices from 39s.

to 40l. per ton; scarcely differing, therefore, from our last quotation. Should the American Act be put in force, African cotton may be considered as one of the most merchantable commodities that this quarter of the world furnishes. African coffee is a rarity in our markets; and, indeed, from the languid state in which West-India coffee sales continue to be, we conceive it would be absurd to attempt the introduction of the article. We doubt much that it would pay the freight and charges. It gives us infinite concern to be obliged to state that the humane intentions of our legislature are contravened by a clandestine traffic in slaves, which is carried on in the river Sierra Leone, and in other parts of the African continent. We hope this abuse will be noticed.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, &c. &c. 21st of September, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 127l. per cent. West India ditto, 183l. ditto. East India ditto, 131l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 175l. ditto. East Country ditto, 90l. per share. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 200l. ditto. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto. Grand Union ditto, 20s. per share premium. Thames and Medway ditto, 20l. ditto. Kennet and Avon ditto, 46l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 120½l. ditto. Albion ditto, 55l. ditto. Hope ditto, par. Eagle ditto, par. Atlas ditto, par. Imperial Fire Assurance, 62l. per share. Kent ditto, 47l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 126l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto, par. South London Water Works, 133l. per share. East London ditto, 200l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 137l. ditto. Tavistock Mineral Canal, 140 ditto. Wilts and Berks ditto, 37l. ditto. Huddersfield ditto, 55l. ditto.—At the Office of Messrs. Lewis, Wolfe, and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in September (to the 26th), 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 710l. dividing 40l. per share clear. Monmouth, 116l. dividing 6l. clear. Grand Junction, 200l. Kennet and Avon, 42l. to 47l. paid up. New 44l. to 49l. Wilts and Berks, 33l. to 37l. Huddersfield, 31l. 10s. to 35l. Worcester and Birmingham New Shares 3l. 10s. premium. West India Dock, 182l. per cent. London Dock, 121½l. to 125l. Commercial Dock, 75l. premium. Globe Assurance, 124l. County Fire Office, 10l. premium. East London Water Works, 100l. premium. Kent Ditto, 30l. premium. Rock Assurance, 4s. premium.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

1809.	Aug. 25	29th.	Sept. 1st.	5th.	8th.	12th.	15th.	19th.	22d.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4
Ditto, Sight	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9
Rotterdam,	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15
Hamburg,	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Altona,	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1
Paris, 1 day date..	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, 2 Us.	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bordeaux	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid									
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Madiz									
Ditto, effective ..	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Leghorn	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Genoa	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	67	67	67	67	67	66½	66	65	65
Oporto	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Rio Janeiro	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Malta	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dublin	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	0
Cork	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½

Wm. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill

BOTANICAL

PRICES or STOCKS, from the 25th of August, to the 23d of SEPTEMBER, both inclusive.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest prices are given; in the other stocks, the highest only.
Wth Mr. T. TRUQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE Botanical Magazine for last month, contains figures of, and a more or less descriptive account of, the following plants.

Allium Victorialis, or long-rooted garlic. Linnæus had a mind so philosophically constituted, that he seemed almost intuitively, by a definitive application of the most familiar terms, and signs, to bring light out of darkness. Thus, before his time, the use of capital letters seemed to be entirely arbitrary, and might be considered more as ornamental, than useful; but as soon as this naturalist occupied himself in fixing the nomenclature of plants upon a solid basis, he immediately discovered the usefulness of exclusively applying the capital letter in all cases, when the name had a substantive, and the small letter when it had an adjective signification. By this very simple contrivance, he made the capital letter give real information whenever it headed a specific name. So, in the present instance, any one acquainted with the Linnean language, understands immediately that this species of *Allium* has been called *Victorialis*, by some preceding botanist, as effectually as if he had said, that species of garlic called *Victorialis*; whilst a stranger to this language might suspect that it was an error of the press, and think of altering the specific name, as *Allioni* has actually done, into *victoriae*. Such an advantage gained by so trifling a circumstance, is surely too valuable to be thrown away: yet it is surprising, how many modern botanists neglect to avail themselves of it. Even in the Botanical Magazine, though in giving the specific character, the proper letter is always attended to, yet in the leading name at the head of the page, composed altogether of capitals, the printer is foolishly indulged in the use of a larger type to begin the specific, as well as the generic name. We say the *printer* is indulged, because it can only be the eye of a mechanic, that can discover any beauty in sacrificing utility to unmeaning ornament. The name of *Victorialis*, was framed from the vulgar appellation of siegwartz, or root of victory, by which the plant was known in Bohemia, being in great repute among the miners in that country, as an amulet, by the virtue of which they easily proved *victorious* over the devils, that are of course so frequently met with in those gloomy regions, where the light of the sun can never enter.

Hypoxis stellata; the white-flowered variety, which, if not a distinct species, we believe is quite permanent; and not like many white flowers, the mere effect of soil, or some accident in the germination of the seed.

Pacratium Amancaes. A new, beautiful, and fragrant species; introduced by Messrs. Middel-mist and Co. Shepherd's Bush. This is perhaps the first accession to our gardens, in consequence of our freer intercourse with the Brazils, from whence it was imported. But being a native of Peru, and found on the Almancaes mountains, in the neighbourhood of Lima, it is probably too hardy to require to be kept in the stove, to which it has been hitherto consigned.

Trichonema roseum. This is the cape bulbocodium, *Ixia rosea* of Linnæus, and afterwards in the fourteenth edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, confounded with his *Ixia Bulbocodium*. Mr. Gawler here acknowledges, that he has himself fallen into an error, when he supposed that the *Ixia Bulbocodium*, published by Curtis, in an early volume of the Botanical Magazine, was really a cape plant, and quoted it as a synonym of his *Trichonema roseum*. He now confesses that that figure really represents the European species, which he calls *Trichonema bulbocodium*. The two species are, however, very difficultly characterized. *T. bulbocodium* is perfectly hardy; *T. roseum* requires the shelter of a greenhouse. Seven species of *trichonema* are here enumerated.

Verbascum cyprium. Given us by Dr. Sims, as a new species; but if it be really a hybrid production, as is here suspected, it is hardly worthy of this elevation, as such plants are rarely, if ever, permanent; a few generations bringing them back to an exact conformity with one of the original parents, or they perish entirely from their barren nature, so frequently impressed upon the mules of both kingdoms; otherwise it might be esteemed a valuable acquisition to the flower garden.

Stapelia campanulata, one of the most elegant of this very curious tribe of plants, of which so many species have of late years been introduced from the southern promontory of Africa. *Convolvulus canariensis*. A beautiful evergreen native of Madeira, and not sufficiently hardy to bear the severities of our winter. Dr. Sims doubts whether Mr. Salisbury's *Convolvulus pannifolius*, be not the same species with this which is an old inhabitant of our greenhouses.

Gentiana septemfida; rather unfortunately named; as the flowers are but rarely divided into seven segments, and never without a similar increase in the number of stamens, which shews the increase to be unnatural; but as this plant has found its way under this name into Willdenow's edition of the *Species Plantarum*, perhaps Dr. Sims has done right to retain it; otherwise the name of *crested*, applied as the English appellation would have been much preferable. It is an elegant species, and the figure here given of it, is beautifully drawn.

The English Botany for September, contains as usual of late, four phenogamic, and seven cryptogamic plants. The first only come under our notice.

Festuca rubra. Dr. Smith acknowledges the difficulty of deciding, in this genus, what may or may not be a species, but he considers *Festuca cambrica* of Hudson, *F. glabra* of Lightfoot, and *F. glauca* of Winches Guide, as mere varieties of *F. rubra*, and inclines to Mr.

Knapp's

[Oct. 1,

Knapp's opinion, that even the latter, and consequently all four, are not really distinct from *F. duriuscula*.

Ribes Uva-crispa. This is the smooth gooseberry, which has, by the first authorities, been considered as a distinct species from *R. Grossularia*, the hairy kind. The glandular footstalks, used as specific characters in the *Flora Britannica*, are now said to be evanescent, and futile; and Dr Smith acknowledges, that he has been misled by authorities. He has, however, in the *Flora Britannica*, expressed his doubts of the sufficiency of the characters. Mr. Robson, by sowing the seeds, has proved the smoothness or roughness of the fruit to be variable; so that we may consider the *Uva-crispa*, and *grossularia*, as mere accidental varieties.

Potentilla rupestris. Ray, in his *Synopsis*, says, that this plant grows on the sides of Craig Wreidhin, a mountain of Montgomeryshire, for which, in the third edition, Dillenius has added the authority of Mr. Lhwyd; but Dr. Smith has not heard, that it has been ever seen wild in this country by any one since. Recourse has consequently been obliged to be had to a garden specimen for the figure here given.

Orchis Morio. Of the bulbs, or more properly tubers, of this plant, the salep of the shops is supposed to be made. It is certain, however, that the roots of different species have been applied to this purpose; and probably all of them, are nearly similar in virtue, and may be used indiscriminately. They afford a mild nutritive diet, and were formerly in great repute as a restorative, and imported in considerable quantities from the Levant. But the introduction of sago, tapioca, and Indian arrow-root, has of late years nearly superseded the use of salep. It is well however to point out, in a popular work, an innocent nutritious article that in some places may be easily procured in very considerable quantities. We have often regretted, that the very confined limits allowed for the text in the English Botany, afford no room for such disquisitions. A well-instructed man might thrive and grow fat, where the ignorant would absolutely starve.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

AUGUST.

Reaping Month.

Soon as the morning trembles o'er the sky,
And, unperceiv'd, unfolds the spreading day;
Before the ripen'd field the reapers stand
In fair array.

TOWARDS the commencement of the month the weather was by no means favourable for the approaching harvest. There were heavy gales on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, accompanied with rain; and on these, and two or three subsequent days, it was unseasonably cold. We had more or less rain with occasional squalls almost every day till the 16th. the afternoon and evening of which were peculiarly clear and fine. The 17th was a fine day; but from thence till the 27th, the weather continued very unfavourable. The 28th and 29th were fine harvest days; and much of the corn which had been cut during the rain was housed without injury.

August 2. The young partridges are yet unusually small and weak. In consequence of the wet season the broods have been greatly diminished. Many of the covies consist of very few birds; several of not more than four or five.

In the evening of this day I observed, flying about the hedges, several individuals of the yellow-tailed moth, *Bombyx ebrysserrae* of Haworth. One of these, which I brought home with me, deposited her eggs in the breeding box into which I put her. The eggs of this insect, when deposited on the white thorn (on the leaves of which the caterpillars feed), are well concealed from observation, by being intermingled with a quantity of the yellow woolly substance, which terminates the posterior part of the body of the parent moth.

The following wild plants are in flower. Mellilot-trefoil (*Trifolium melilotus officinalis*). Sharp-pointed snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum elatine*). Round-leaved snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum spinosum*). Milk-thistle (*Carduus murinus*). Large flowered willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). Marsh willow-herb (*Epilobium palustre*). White and yellow water lily (*Nymphaea alba* and *Lutea*), and horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*).

August 6. Rye and oats are cut. The wheat harvest commenced about six days afterwards.

Rooks begin to frequent their nest trees in the evenings; but after continuing there a little while they always fly off before dark, in a direction towards the forest, where, it is supposed, they roost.

August 8. I have not myself observed any of the swifts for some days past, and am inclined to think that they have left us for this year.

August 10. The wind continued, with little variation, south and south-west, from the commencement of the month till this day, when it became easterly. Towards the evening it was again west, and there was much rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The latter was peculiarly vivid. The storm continued from about eight o'clock in the evening, without

without intermission, till two in the morning. It then ceased for about an hour, when it recommenced and continued till near five o'clock. It is reported that considerable damage has been done by it.

August 12. During a fine interval, just before the close of day, I remarked those large buff-coloured moths, called Drinker-moths (*Bombyx potatorius* of Haworth), flitting along under the hedge bottoms. Large and numerous as these moths are, it is a singular circumstance that they are scarcely known to any persons except those who attend to the study of Natural History.

August 16. Insects of every description this afternoon seemed much to enjoy themselves in the sun-shine, after the clearing up of the weather. Almost all kinds were in flight. Small beetles, gnats, *ephemeræ*, dragon-flies, bees, &c. &c. &c. were flying in every direction; the *ephemeræ* rising up and down in the air; and the small gnats collected almost in myriads. All appeared to be animated with new life.

The Michaelmas daisies are in flower.

August 17. The lapwings begin to collect together in flocks. The goat-suckers still make a noise in the evenings.

August 29. I remarked this evening more of the large black or dung beetles (*scarabæus mercurarius*), flying about than I ever saw before. They were literally as numerous as the cock-chafers some times are in the spring of the year.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the weather has not been more favourable for getting in the remainder of the harvest; some of the grain has, however, been secured in a tolerable state, but much in a grown and bad condition, especially in the northern districts.

The season has likewise been unusually bad for getting the wheat crops into the ground, particularly in the more low and wet situations, a much less extent than is usual at this period having been yet put in.

On taking up the potatoe crops, they are generally found to turn out well, both in quality and produce, being in many situations unusually abundant.

The turnip, and other green crops, will, probably, not be found so valuable as was sometime since expected, the continued rains having done them great injury in many places.

The bean and pea crops have likewise been much injured in the same way.

The hop crops turn out, on the whole, better in some districts than was supposed; but they will be far from being good in almost any.

The quantity of grass has been unusually great, in all the midland and southern districts of the kingdom; which has contributed chiefly to the present high prices of all sorts of lean stock. It can hardly be procured in sufficient quantity to eat it off the lands in due time.

In the county of Middlesex, more after-grass has, probably, been cut for Rouen this season, than was ever remembered. But the weather has been so bad for getting it up, that only a little has been well secured. It will, however, be found to help out the short crops of hay very materially, during the later winter months.

The prices of all sorts of grain are still on the advance.

Wheat, per load, 30l. to 34l.—New ditto, per load, 25l. to 32l.—Barley, per quarter, 4s. to 46s.—Oats, ditto, 36s. to 42s.—Beans, ditto, 54s. to 60s.—Peas, ditto, 52s. to 56s.

Lean stock of most sorts continues high, but fat much the same as in our last return.

In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per stone of 81.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Lamb, 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Veal, 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Pork, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.

In the same Market, Hay fetches 4l. 4s. to 6l. 10s.—Straw, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 11s.—Clover, 7l. to 8l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August, to the 24th of September, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.77. Sept. 15. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 29.00. Sept. 8. Wind N.

Thermometer.

Highest, 76°. Aug. 30. Wind W.
Lowest, 47°. Sept. 24. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 5 tenths of an inch } This variation has occurred several times in the month.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 7°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to 4 inches in depth; and the number of days in which there has been rain, in a greater or less degree, exceeds the number

number of fair days. We have, nevertheless, had some fine weather, though never continuing during the space of 48 hours, rarely indeed half that time. The average temperature of the weather is about equal to 60° , and the height of the barometer is not quite equal to its average height last month, being rather less than 29.4. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points, and the mercury has frequently risen for a few hours with a northerly wind; and, on a sudden change of the breeze, the rain has come in considerable quantities. Rain has been the characteristic feature of the atmosphere, during the last three months, with an interval of about a week from the 18th of July.

N.B. At Rhide, in the Isle of Wight, the quantity of rain fallen, and the mean height of the thermometer, taken every morning at eight o'clock, for the months of May, June, July, and August, are as follow:

	M. H. Ther.	Rain fallen.
May	$58^{\circ}\frac{1}{3}$	6-tenths
June	$64^{\circ}\frac{1}{3}$	in.
July	68° nearly	1. -tenths } in depth
Aug.	65° nearly	3.5-tenths
		3.8-tenths
		—

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It would seem by referring to the preceding Reports in the Monthly Magazine, that nearly double the quantity of rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of London, compared with what fell at Rhide. The temperature is also higher, as we might expect, there than here.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR OCTOBER, 1809.

On the morning of the 9th, at 42 minutes past seven, the moon will be in conjunction with the sun, at which time the latter luminary will be eclipsed to the inhabitants of our globe, that are situated several degrees to the south of the equator; but it will be no eclipse to us on account of the moon's great south latitude. On the forenoon of the 23d, at 25 minutes past nine, the moon will be at the full, and likewise eclipsed; but the elliptic opposition happening several hours after the moon sets, no part of the eclipse will be seen by us Europeans. The quantity of the eclipse, at the greatest obscuration, will be 10 digits and one-sixtieth part more. The planet Mercury will be at his greatest elongation on the 9th, at which time his angular distance from the sun will be 25 degrees. It will be with very great difficulty, that this planet will be seen by us who are situated so very far to the north of the equinoctial line. The beautiful planet Venus will still garnish our clear mornings with her great splendour, for about four hours before sun-rise. On the 21st, this planet will pass by the β in the Virgin, a star of the third magnitude, when the nearest approach of the centres will be 44 minutes, the star being nearest to the horizon. On the 28th, she will pass close by another star in the Virgin, of the same magnitude, named α , the difference of latitude being only 12 minutes.—Mars will be up for two and three hours after sun-set in the western part of the heavens.—Jupiter will be in opposition to the Sun on the 13th, at half-past three in the afternoon, and consequently will be up, throughout the month, nearly the whole night. His long stay above our horizon, in the night-time, will give us an opportunity of observing (if the weather permit) several immersions and emersions of his satellites. The immersions of the first satellite happen on the morning of the 3d, at 37m. 45s. past one; on the evening of the 4th, at 6m. 23s. past eight; on the morning of the 10th, at 32m. 19s. past three; and on the evening of the 11th, at 1m. 2s. past ten. The visible emersions of this satellite happen on the evening of the 13th, at 38m. 22s. past six; on the morning of the 19th, at 4m. 31s. past two; on the evening of the 20th, at 33m. 12s. past eight; on the morning of the 26th, at 59m. 27s. past three; and on the evening of the 27th, at 28m. 12s. past ten. The visible immersion of the second satellite will be on the morning of the 5th, at 34m. 42s. past four. The visible emersions of this satellite will be on the evening of the 15th, at 51m. 7s. past ten; on the morning of the 23d, at 27m. 59s. past one, and on the morning of the 30th, at 4m. 50s. past four. The third satellite will be seen, if clouds interpose not, to immerse into Jupiter's shadow, on the evening of the 14th, at 9m. 54s. past eight; and to emerge out of it, 2h. 17m. 6s. afterwards. A visible immersion of this satellite will again take place on the night of the 21st, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. past midnight; its subsequent emersion will also be visible, 2h. 16m. 18s. afterwards. Another emersion may be seen on the morning of the 29th, at 29m. 51s. past six.—Saturn and the Georgium Sidus will be too near the Sun, this month, to attract much attention.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. HETBURNE, of Greenwich, who has expressed so much laudable indignation against the atrocious conduct of a Poulterer, in plucking his Fowls alive, should try the effect of an Indictment against the wretch he describes.

Several Correspondents are informed, that we cannot pledge ourselves to insert any Papers till we have seen them.